

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, occasional showers. Tomorrow: Partly clear. High 54, low 44. (11-12).  
LONDON: Partly clear. High 54, low 44. (11-12).  
NEW YORK: Partly clear. High 54, low 44. (11-12).  
AIR: Temp. 41-50 (5-11). Yesterday's temp. 41-50 (5-11).

Page 27,572

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1972

Established 1387

## Baseball's First Game Strikes Out

Postponed by  
Labor Dispute

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, April 4 (NYT)—The first scheduled game of the 1972 baseball season has been postponed because of the players' strike.

The Cincinnati Reds officially announced the cancellation of tomorrow's game with Houston at Riverfront Stadium.

A spokesman for the Reds' front office said, "No opening day will be set until the players' strike is settled."

The baseball club owners rejected last night a new pension proposal presented by the players; an "equitable and honorable" way to end their strike. The move thus set back indefinitely the start of the season.

An hour and a half after saying the proposal was so complicated it would require study to the evening, John Gaherlin, the owners' representative, telephoned Marvin Miller, executive director of the players' association, at 7:15 p.m. and told him the proposal had been rejected as an imprudent approach to the problem.

The puzzling part of the surprisingly rapid rejection was that it was made by the eight-owner labor relations committee at about the same time all 24 club owners were arranging for a meeting in Chicago tonight.

With the season scheduled to open tomorrow and the owners sensibly wanting it to start on time, it would have seemed logical that the proposal would have been placed before all 24 owners rather than have the smaller committee acting on it first.

Even Joe Cronin, who was president of the American League and sits on the committee, said last night, "It's something worthy of consideration by each owner in each league."

Nevertheless, the committee rejected it, making it virtually impossible to get it back on track.

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

## Russians Bar Solzhenitsyn Nobel Award

STOCKHOLM, April 4 (REUTERS)—The Soviet Embassy said today that it has refused the secretary of the Swedish Academy's request to travel to Russia to present a Nobel Prize for Literature to Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

Embassy sources indicated that a question of a visa "could be raised again later." They did not elaborate.

Dr. Karl Ragnar Gierow, secretary of the academy, was to have presented the Nobel gold medal and diploma, originally awarded in 1970, on Sunday in Moscow at a private ceremony.

Soviet sources refused to say if Dr. Gierow was denied a visa. The embassy's refusal came day after the publication of an interview with the 53-year-old author in The Washington Post and The New York Times.

**Solzhenitsyn View**  
Mr. Solzhenitsyn told the newspapers that if the Kremlin refused a visa to Dr. Gierow, the prize will remain in Stockholm for another 10 to 20 years.

A Swedish Foreign Ministry spokesman said that there was nothing Sweden could do at this time. "To intervene now would be a diplomatic disaster," he said.

Dr. Gierow said today that he did not know why the Russians denied him a visa. He declined further comment.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn is officially in disgrace in his own country. He declined to collect his prize in Stockholm 16 months ago because he feared that he would not be permitted to return to the Soviet Union.

The \$75,000 cash award has been deposited in his name in a Swiss bank account.

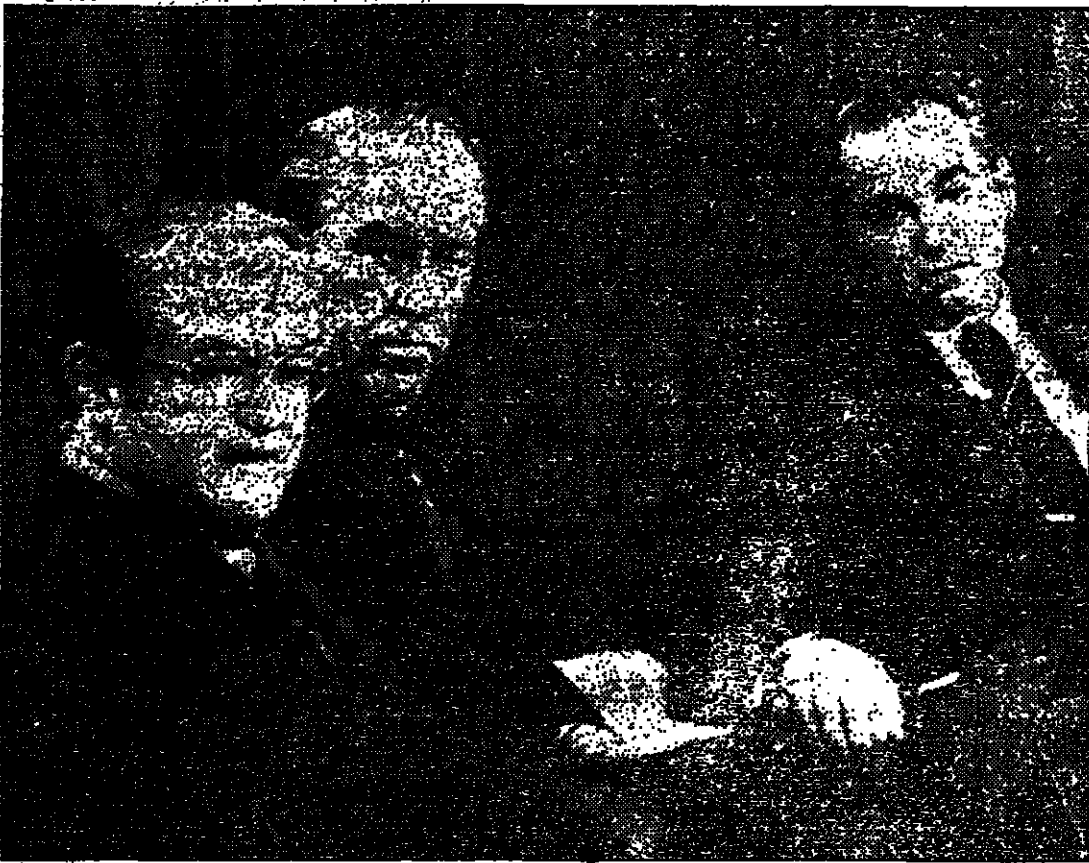
The Swedish Academy has kept the Nobel insignia and diploma in a vault here, hoping that some day it could eventually be found.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## 16th Meeting on SALT Talks

HELSINKI, April 4 (UPI)—Negotiators for the United States and the Soviet Union conferred today for nearly two hours to narrow differences over an agreement on nuclear arms.

The 16th plenary session of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks was held at the Soviet Embassy. Negotiations still were hard at work, trying to reach agreement, conference sources said.



POLL WATCHERS—Democratic presidential candidates, from left: Sen. Hubert Humphrey, of Minnesota, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, and Alabama Gov. George Wallace watching television in Milwaukee yesterday for results in Wisconsin primary.

## McGovern Victory Predicted

### Record Vote Seen in Wisconsin

By Helen Dewar

MILWAUKEE, April 4 (UPI)—Amid predictions of victory for Sen. George S. McGovern, an expected record number of voters turned out in this chilly, clear weather to ballot today in the Wisconsin primary, a crucial test for Democratic presidential hopes.

Observers described the early turnout in Milwaukee as "extremely heavy."

Newly enfranchised college students and others in the age bracket of 18 to 29 were considered likely to boost the total vote past the 1.5-million record. Some observers thought the turnout might go as high as 1.5 million.

Yesterday, Gov. Patrick J. Lucey, a Democrat who had held himself neutral in the key Wisconsin campaign, predicted victory for Sen. McGovern, although a high degree of uncertainty continued to hang over this fourth Democratic presidential primary of the year.

The reasons, aside from the estimated total of 350,000 new young voters—many of whom were expected to support Sen. McGovern—include Wisconsin's crossover rule, under which there

is no party registration and Republicans can vote in Democratic contests, Alabama Gov. George Wallace's lure in this Northern state and late-hour controversies involving Sen. McGovern and another candidate, Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington.

A McGovern victory could put him into the front row of Democratic contenders, while victory for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey could help him dispel the image of "loser" after his loss in 1968 to President Nixon.

**Nationwide Exposure**  
This morning, the six top Democratic candidates in the 12-sided battle appeared in groups of three on NBC-TV's "Today" show.

The new North Vietnamese onslaught against South Vietnam dominated the discussion, with Sen. McGovern again urging President Nixon to name a date for total U.S. withdrawal. Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, whose fortunes need a boost in today's voting, noted the Nixon administration's decision to suspend the Paris peace talks and called for "diplomatic initiatives that will bring an end to the war."

New York's Mayor John V. Lindsay said that President Nixon

should end support of Saigon, stop U.S. bombing and "get out of there."

On the other three-candidate segment, Senators Humphrey and Jackson and Gov. Wallace all said that American air power was needed to stabilize the military situation so that withdrawal of U.S. troops could continue.

Gov. Lucey said at a press conference in Madison yesterday that his reports from Democratic county chairmen indicated that "as of now, McGovern will win a statewide plurality" and the 11 national-convention delegates that go to such a winner.

The governor said that Sen. Humphrey had held an early primary lead in popularity here, but that Sen. McGovern had come on strong.

Mr. Lucey predicted that Senators Humphrey and Muskie would each get a share of the 56 congressional-district delegates to the national convention, and that all three senators "will survive this primary as viable candidates."

Mr. Lucey said that Gov. Wallace would gain enough votes to challenge the leaders. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



TALK-IN—Democratic candidates on Milwaukee TV, from left: Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, and N.Y. Mayor John Lindsay.

## To Give Elected Bodies a Role

### Qadhafi's Cabinet Resigns in Libya

BEIRUT, April 4 (AP)—Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi announced today that all 15 members of his cabinet have submitted their resignations to the Revolutionary Command, it was reported from Tripoli by Egypt's Middle East News Agency.

Col. Qadhafi made the announcement before the national congress of Libya's Arab Socialist Union.

Col. Qadhafi is premier and defense minister in the outgoing cabinet, in addition to being chairman of the ruling 12-man Revolutionary Command.

The resignations had been expected. Col. Qadhafi is expected to name a new cabinet soon. He said that the resigning min-

isters told the Revolutionary Command that they wanted to give newly-elected popular bodies a share in responsibilities during the current revolutionary change in Libya.

The national congress of the Arab Socialist Union, the country's only political organization, has been in session in Tripoli since last Wednesday to discuss "the democratic aspect of the revolutionary change in the country."

Four members of the outgoing cabinet, in addition to Col. Qadhafi, are military officers. The cabinet was formed following the Sept. 1, 1969, coup which ousted the monarchy and carried Col. Qadhafi to power.

Judge Neville James said that sentence would be pronounced later this week. The defendants could be sentenced to death.

The trial had lasted more than six months.

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## Two More Bases Fall to Reds

### U.S. Air, Sea Units Spearhead Saigon Troops' Counterassault

SAIGON, April 4 (AP)—A powerful U.S. air and naval strike force of 200 warplanes and five destroyers spearheaded an allied counterassault today designed to drive troops of three North Vietnamese divisions back from South Vietnam's northern cities and towns.

At the same time, two more South Vietnamese bases were reported to have fallen, the northern naval base at the Cuu Viet Estuary, 10 miles north of

Quang Tri, and Firebase Anne, eight miles southwest of the provincial capital.

The allied counteroffensive was the biggest since the Communist command's 1968 Tet offensive. Only hours before the two latest bases were reported to have fallen, the South Vietnamese commander in the north said the enemy invasion across the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) had been stopped after five days. The South Vietnamese have lost a total of 14 bases in the northern sector.

The Saigon military command reported one of its armored columns clashed in heavy fighting just below the northernmost government offensive line at Dong Ha, 10 miles south of the DMZ.

Spokesmen said 95 North Vietnamese troops were killed under a rain of bombs and artillery shells and 13 were captured. The command said it had an immediate report on South Vietnamese casualties.

A Saigon spokesman said the equivalent of more than a division of South Vietnamese marines, rangers, infantrymen and armor—10,000 men or more—had been sent to the northern front to reinforce the 20,000 troops already there.

**Firebase Anne Falls**  
Firebase Anne fell after two days of heavy shelling and ground assaults. Field reports said the South Vietnamese defenders abandoned the base, but the circumstances and casualties were not known.

Anne was one of the few remaining bases defending the southwestern approaches to Quang Tri City.

Bombers launched heavy strikes, taking advantage of the best weather since the Communist offensive began. Scores of other U.S. warplanes struck along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos.

Their escorts made several strikes inside North Vietnam against five surface-to-air missile sites just above the northern edge of the DMZ. The U.S. command said one site was destroyed and results of the attacks on the others were not known. It said there was no damage to U.S. aircraft.

Thirty U.S. B-52 Stratofor-

cesses dropped 750 tons of bombs on North Vietnamese positions on several sides of Quang Tri.

An American fighter pilot said the anti-aircraft fire being encountered by planes on the northern front of South Vietnam "is comparable to what you would run into over North Vietnam."

The speaker was Lt. Col. John O'Gorman, veteran of scores of Phantom jet missions in Vietnam.

His assessment today was shared by other U.S. pilots, who are flying more than twice as many strikes as usual in an effort to stop North Vietnam's offensive.

The United States has lost at least six aircraft to Communist fire, including one to a surface-to-air missile, since the offensive began Thursday. The United

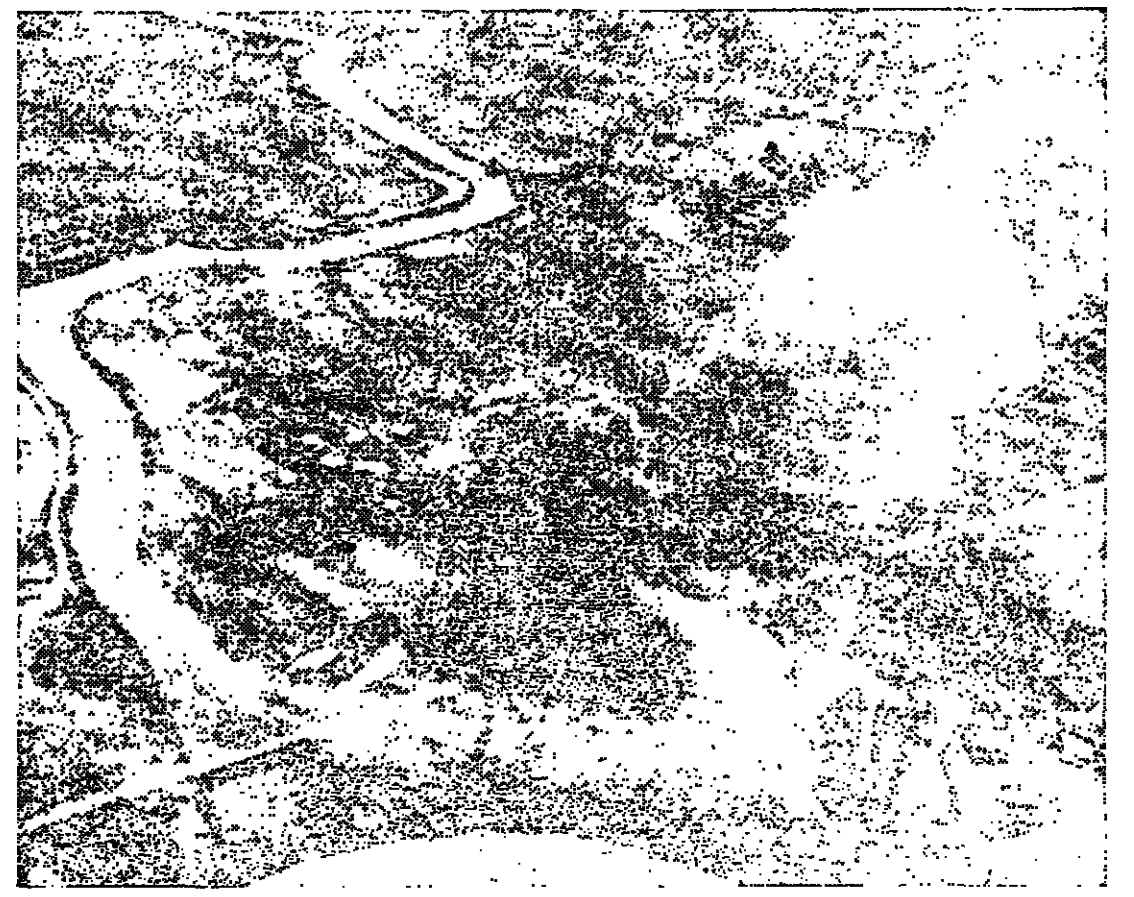
States has not reported the loss of any supersonic Phantom jets.

Pilots have reported being fired on by dozens of huge surface-to-air missiles which they believe have been brought down into South Vietnam, as well as by small-caliber weapons.

In Saigon last night police seized 17 of the capital's 24 Viet-

namese tanks destroyed by South Vietnamese Skyraiders yesterday on road just eight miles south of DMZ.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



WAR CLOUDS—Smoke rises from two burning North Vietnamese tanks destroyed by South Vietnamese Skyraiders yesterday on road just eight miles south of DMZ.

## Reds Seek to Resume Negotiations

### U.S., Saigon Reject Peace Talks Bid

By Henry Giniger

PARIS, April 4 (NYT)—North Vietnam and the Viet Cong sought today to reopen the suspended peace talks but were indignantly turned down by the United States and South Vietnam.

The Communist delegations proposed that there be a meeting Thursday "as usual." In announcing the allied refusal, Nguyen Triu Dan, the Saigon spokesman, said: "It is ridiculous to talk about wanting to negotiate while carrying out an invasion."

The sudden Communist peace initiative, in the midst of their

most intense military activity in South Vietnam in many months, represented a shift in tactics.

Last week the North Vietnamese said it was up to the United States to take the initiative and correct its "error" in suspending the talks. This morning they and the Viet Cong sent similar notes to the allied delegations calling for an end to an "extremely serious act of sabotage."

At the same time, Hanoi referred to "slandering allegations" by the Nixon administration, presumably the charge that North Vietnamese divisions had invaded South Vietnam across the Demilitarized Zone, Hanoi's note rejected the charge and in turn condemned U.S. "intensification

of the war in the two zones of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos."

In suspending the talks two weeks ago, the United States and South Vietnam said they would agree to meet when the other side showed it wished to negotiate seriously. "This is not what is doing at the moment," Mr. Dan said.

Stephen Ledogar, the U.S. spokesman, declared the Communists "are interested in military victory, not a compromise. There will be no more meetings 'as usual,'" he added.

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## U.S., Prodded by Mujib, Recognizes Bangladesh

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI)—The United States today gave formal diplomatic recognition to Bangladesh and pledged to help the new nation, which broke away from Pakistan during the December Indo-Pakistani war, in its task of reconstruction.

The announcement, by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, came just a day after the prime minister of Bangladesh, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, had warned that, if the United States did not grant his country formal recognition, the American Consulate in Dacca would be shut down within 10 days.

In a statement released by State Department press officer Robert J. McCloskey, Secretary Rogers said:

"As we now enter into an official relationship with the government and the people of Bangladesh, I want to express, on behalf of all the American people, our good wishes for the future. I also want to reaffirm our intention to develop friendly bilateral relations and be helpful as Bangladesh faces its immense task of relief and reconstruction."

**Good Relations**  
"We look forward to good relations with this new country," Mr. Rogers added.

The secretary also announced that Herbert D. Spivak, the former U.S. Consul General in Dacca, was returning to the new nation with a message from President Nixon to Sheikh Mujib "informing him of our recognition and of our desire to establish

diplomatic relations at the embassy level."

In answer to questions, Mr. McCloskey explained that Mr. Spivak would act as U.S. chargé d'affaires and that establishment of embassies in Dacca and Washington could take some time and require consultations.

He added that it was now up to Bangladesh as to when and if ambassadors would be exchanged.

There was little doubt that the former eastern section of Pakistan would want full diplomatic

relations with the United States.

A Bangladesh mission actually has been operating in Washington since last summer when Bengalis rebelled against the Pakistani government. At that time, a group of Bengalis from the Pakistani Embassy and consulates in the United States walked out and set up the mission, which has had contact with the press and the authority to issue visas.

In addition, last August, the Bangladesh government, then operating from India, sent an ambassador-designate to Washington.

The U.S. action was long expected but had been held up while the administration conducted a full-scale review of the situation on the Indian subcontinent in the wake of the December war.

But he was never formally recognized.

The United States is joining about 60 nations that have extended recognition to Bangladesh, including Great Britain and the Soviet Union. China is the only major power still withholding recognition.

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## India, Pakistan in 'Direct Touch'

NEW DELHI, April 4 (AP)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi disclosed today that India and Pakistan are in "direct touch," but said the crisis on the subcontinent was far from over.

In revealing the first contact between the governments since last December's two-week war, Mrs. Gandhi rejected outside pressure for peace, even from India's close friend, the Soviet Union.

She did not say where or in what manner contact with Pakistan had taken place—or even at what level—but Mrs. Gandhi told Parliament: "We are, indeed, in direct touch with Pakistan."

The prime minister's aides firmly refused to disclose anything more than what she had said before the parliamentarians, telling newsmen that the omission of details was intentional.

Observers in New Delhi, in and out of the government, mentioned three possible ways of carrying out such contacts:

● Direct telephone hookup between New Delhi and Rawalpindi.

● Ambassadors of the two governments in a third country, possibly Switzerland, which handles their affairs in each other's capital.

● Foreign Minister Swaran Singh at Kabul, Afghanistan, or in Moscow. Mr. Singh was in Kabul early this week and currently is in the Soviet capital on a three-day, hastily arranged official visit.

Sources in New Delhi say the Russians are eager for peace talks between the two countries. Mr. Singh's trip was seen by some observers as an indication that the Kremlin planned to act as a catalyst for negotiations.

"The Soviet Union is a friend of India, and we value this

friendship," Mrs. Gandhi told Parliament. "However, anyone who imagines that we shall allow ourselves to be dictated to by third parties in our negotiations with Pakistan or in any other matter, foreign or domestic, is quite off the mark."

Both Mrs. Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the Pakistani president, have advocated peace talks, but they have taken different approaches to the question.

[In Lahore today Mr. Bhutto said he knew nothing yet about a possible meeting with Mrs. Gandhi. Reuters reported.]

India prefers a package deal, with negotiators discussing all issues separating the governments at once. Mr. Bhutto has called for discussions by phases, starting with the 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war held in Indian camps and leading up to the disputed state of Kashmir.





HOLDING ON—South Vietnamese troops in the deserted town of Dong Ha Monday.

## Heavy Weapons Key to Offensive

## U.S. Rebukes Russia for Aid to Hanoi

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—The United States implicitly rebuked the Soviet Union today for enabling the North Vietnamese to invade South Vietnam but said there is no change in President Nixon's plan to visit Moscow next month.

State Department chief spokesman Robert J. McCloskey brought the Soviet Union into the administration's public reaction to the five-day-old Communist offensive by saying that "obviously a lot of heavy Russian equipment is making this attack possible."

But he said he knew of no plan to bring up this matter with the Russians now. It was understood Secretary of State William P. Rogers has not seen Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin on the subject since the start of what the administration has labeled a "clear invasion" across the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren, asked whether the Vietnam situation would alter President Nixon's scheduled visit to the Soviet Union in late May, said, "There is no apprehension those plans will change."

Both the White House and the State Department, reiterating what the White House said yesterday, declared "all options remain open" for Mr. Nixon to take whatever countermeasures he considers necessary.

There were indications Mr. Nixon was nearing a decision on whether to order a resumption of heavy bombing against North Vietnam. The White House said that Mr. Nixon was canceling a scheduled visit Thursday to Ft. Campbell, Ky., to greet U.S. paratroopers returning from Vietnam and that the President will remain in Washington.

Mr. McCloskey disclosed for the first time today that Soviet-supplied SAM-3 missiles had been set up by the North Vietnamese.

American fighter-bombers and B-52s already have mounted hundreds of air strikes against enemy forces moving into South Vietnam. But the administration was silent on whether U.S. planes will resume heavy bombing of North Vietnam, halted in 1968 after an "understanding" with Hanoi that the DMZ separating North and South Vietnam would not be breached.

Yesterday, the State Department accused Hanoi of a "flagrant violation" of that understanding, raising the possibility that heavy U.S. bombing might be resumed.

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U.S. Radiation Rose  
WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—The U.S. government said yesterday that radioactive fallout from the March 18 Communist Chinese nuclear test "temporarily" resulted in a slight increase in radiation above normal levels over most of the United States.

But the Atomic Energy Commission said there was no significant health hazard involved.

## Scouts, Students Help Succor Refugees Pouring Into Hue

By Fox Butterfield

HUE, South Vietnam, April 4 (AP).—South Vietnamese Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and college students joined government social workers today to aid the masses of refugees that have fled from their homes in Quang Tri Province.

As the refugees, estimated to number more than 50,000, poured into this ancient imperial capital of Vietnam, groups of youthful volunteers picked them up in trucks and took them to empty schools and government offices in outlying villages.

Hundreds of Boy Scouts, dressed in the familiar khaki uniform and red scarves, helped elderly women carry the meager possessions they had been able to take with them—old cotton bedding, sacks of rice, electric fans.

Girl Scouts distributed loaves of French bread that had been contributed by the government.

The program to help the refugees here has been organized by the chief of Thua Thien Province, Col. Ton That Khien, but the refugees complain that for the first three days after the attacks began there was no government aid.

Begging a Ride  
"We stood by the road and asked for a ride," said Hoang Kuu Kien, a young carpenter from a village near Dong Ha that was

obliterated by a North Vietnamese bombardment. "But government officials and army officers were too busy moving their own families and pets."

Mr. Kien, who said his house was destroyed by a direct hit from a Communist rocket, had to barter his wife's earrings to get a ride on a bus for his family. His wife cradled their month-old son in her arms. The baby, whose face was covered with a rash, had not eaten for three days.

Mr. Kien and his wife were taken by truck today to a six-room elementary school in Phu My, a village four miles south of Hue, where they will stay with about 1,000 other refugees.

Mr. Kien looked at the green rice paddies and the battered ruins of an earlier school that had been blown up by the Viet Cong during the Tet offensive of 1968. He asked, "Is this place secure?"

Scouts List Refugees  
Boy Scouts and local security police questioned Mr. Kien and the other arriving refugees about their names, home villages, and what had happened to their relatives. The Boy Scouts are trying to compile a central list of all refugees. The police are worried that the Communists will plant agents among the refugees.

A group of timid girls from Phu My village arrived with a gift of firewood and straw brooms to help the refugees keep their rooms clean.

So far the government has been able to provide only one loaf of bread apiece for the refugees and a little U.S. surplus wheat.

Although some of the refugees criticized the government for failing to help them promptly enough, they seemed to blame the North Vietnamese for their plight.

It was the Communists who shelled Hue, said Nguyen Thanh, a disabled veteran who had served with the South Vietnamese Army. "It was the most intensive shelling I have ever seen. Everything was destroyed. I cannot blame the government troops for retreating. They had no choice."

Jack Anderson alleged that in an ITT memo she linked the Nixon administration's out-of-court settlement of the anti-trust suit with a \$400,000 donation to the Republican National Convention in San Diego, Calif.

Her physician, Dr. L. M. Radstsky, said today that Mrs. Beard went to an apartment here late last night to convalesce after her latest bout in a long history of heart disease. He said that she would continue to be an outpatient at the Rocky Mountain Osteopathic Hospital, which she entered on March 3.

Jack Anderson alleged that in an ITT memo she linked the Nixon administration's out-of-court settlement of the anti-trust suit with a \$400,000 donation to the Republican National Convention in San Diego, Calif.

The measure was introduced by Sen. Nicholas C. Petris, an Oakland Democrat, and sent to the Finance Committee yesterday on a voice vote.

There was no debate. The lights would be connected to a device that would limit engine speed and prevent the automobile from traveling faster than the colored bulbs indicated.

The measure would also require each posted speed limit to have a corresponding color, so that all cars in a "blue speed zone" would have to travel with blue light bulbs lit. This would insure that they were not exceeding the speed limit.

Gov. Wallace, Sen. Jackson and Mr. Lindsay also had extensive campaign schedules.

Sen. Muskie considered all last year the front-runner for his party's 1972 presidential nomination, needs a victory here today. He scored a shaky victory in the nation's first primary, in New Hampshire, but suffered a disaster in Florida, polling less than 9 percent of the vote and finishing fourth behind Gov. Wallace, Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Jackson. He recovered somewhat in Illinois two weeks ago, but must show here that he has the stamina to last the primary course, a marathon of electoral battles across the nation.

Gov. Wallace is hoping to score well among this state's "Middle America" voters thought to be fed up with liberalism in Washington.

## U.S. Planes, Navy Strike In Vietnam

## But Two More Bases Fall to Red Advance

(Continued from Page 1)  
namese-language daily newspapers because of their reporting of fighting below the DMZ, government sources said.

The move followed a warning to local newspapers by a government spokesman that they must use only official military communiqués in war reports.

Both pro-government and opposition dailies were among those confiscated.

## Cambodia Action

PHNOM PENH, April 4 (AP).—More than 60 Soviet-made 122-mm rockets of the type that rained down on the outskirts of Phnom Penh last month were captured by Cambodian troops in a sweep 15 miles northwest of the capital, military sources reported today.

The sources said Khmer troops combing the region around the hill of Phnom Basset, the scene of bitter fighting last December, also uncovered a large quantity of Communist supplies including weapons and rice.

The sweep is being conducted by troops of the special military zone surrounding the capital. The Cambodians have intensified their sweeps around the city since March 21, when Phnom Penh was hit by a combined rocket attack and sapper assault.

Elsewhere in Cambodia the high command reported only one clash today, 75 miles southwest of Phnom Penh on Highway 4 between the capital and the seaport of Kompong Som. Four persons were killed, all of them civilians, when a highway patrol was hit by Communist forces, the high-command spokesman said.

Yesterday, the Cambodian Army killed 50 Communist soldiers in a three-hour battle close to the village of Koh Sotin, in Kompong Cham Province, 45 miles north of here, a spokesman said. Cambodian casualties, he said, were one killed and nine wounded.

Reds Aclaim Triumph  
HONG KONG, April 4 (AP).—The press in China and North Vietnam have acclaimed the new Communist offensive in South Vietnam as a major triumph for the Viet Cong and a blow to Vietnamization.

Reports from Peking and Hanoi on the fighting did not say that troops from North Vietnam were involved, creating the offensive solely to the "people's liberation armed forces" of South Vietnam.

Hsinhua, the official Chinese news agency, said the Viet Cong had launched "repeated fierce attacks on the military bases and establishments of the U.S.-puppet clique in northern Quang Tri Province." It stated that since March 30 the enemy had been "badly battered and compelled to take to his heels and retreat before the Viet Cong."

Newspapers in Hanoi reported that the fighting had resulted in "resounding victories" for the Viet Cong and 7,700 casualties for the Saigon government forces. A dispatch of North Vietnam's official news agency said Hanoi papers carried detailed accounts of the fighting.

The Communist offensive follows recent calls in North Vietnam for "total victory." The phrase was used by Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, North Vietnam's Defense Minister.

ITT Lobbyist Able to Leave Hospital Room  
DENVER, April 4 (Reuters).—Mrs. Dita Beard, the congressional lobbyist who collapsed in her hospital bed here 10 days ago while being questioned by members of a Senate committee, has been allowed to move into an apartment. It was disclosed here today.

Mrs. Beard, 53, is alleged to have written a memo linking an anti-trust case settlement favorable to the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. with a donation to the Republican party.

Her physician, Dr. L. M. Radstsky, said today that Mrs. Beard went to an apartment here late last night to convalesce after her latest bout in a long history of heart disease. He said that she would continue to be an outpatient at the Rocky Mountain Osteopathic Hospital, which she entered on March 3.

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ULSTER PEACE MOVEMENT—Mrs. Clare Fegan (left), one of the leaders of "Women Together," receiving telephone calls of support. They came from many places, near and far, including America and Australia. She is seen in her home in the Andersonstown area of Belfast yesterday with her daughters, Rita, 17 (center), and Frances Magill, 18.

## Ulster Peace Group Reports Gains

From Wire Dispatches

BELFAST, April 4.—There were reports today of growing Catholic pressure for a truce by terrorists. The truce movement was mounted over the weekend by Catholic women saying "we've had enough" in 33 months of violence in Northern Ireland.

But there were also reports of countermeasures by the illegal Irish Republican Army to quash the peace crusade and maintain Catholic support for its war to unify Ulster with the Catholic-dominated Irish Republic.

In Belfast, British troops battled today with men who the army said were IRA gunmen seeking to undermine the women's peace campaign. An army spokesman said machine gunners fired on a British patrol, which returned the fire in Andersonstown, a Catholic area where the truce drive began. The army said the terrorists broke off the battle and escaped. There were no casualties, the army reported.

Two battles erupted in Londonderry, the province's second largest city and a Catholic stronghold, and the army said it may have wounded one terrorist in the Creggan district there.

The Londonderry command of the IRA's militant Provisional wing indicated today that the Belfast Catholic women's peace crusade may have spread to the second city. The indication came in an IRA "Provo" statement that it was willing "to meet representatives from the Creggan, Egliside and Brandywell areas"—three Catholic districts—"to discuss what is best for the people of these areas."

But, in reaffirming its hard-line policy against recent British peace initiatives, the Londonderry "Provo" said, "we wish to state quite categorically that we do not want peace—but not peace at any price. If the people of Free Derry will be prepared to sell out the men behind the [internment camps] wire and the men on the run, they are not the same people who time after time repulsed attacks on their areas by the armed might of the British Army."

The "Provo" statement came two days before a Londonderry meeting which is expected to hear peace pleas from a former opposition leader in the suspended provincial parliament. John Hume, of the Social Democratic and Labor party, is believed ready to couple anti-IRA appeals with his party's peace proposals on Thursday.

In Belfast, the woman behind the fledgling "Women Together" peace movement said today that she has had tentative approaches

## But IRA Makes Counter-Moves

from supporters in other part of the province.

Mrs. Monica Patterson, an English Catholic who came to Northern Ireland five years ago, organized a rally of some 300 women in Andersonstown yesterday. The rally was broken up by a larger group, IRA supporters, who shouted down the Women Together and pelted some with eggs.

Mrs. Patterson still maintained that her peace initiative had the support of the majority of Andersonstown women.

From Other Cities  
Today she said she had heard from women in Londonderry and Newry, another republican stronghold, who were looking for a cease-fire in the street war that has claimed 134 lives since August, 1969.

Mrs. Clare Fegan, another Women Together leader, said she and other members received near-constant telephoned pledges of support. "My phone and the phones of others kept ringing past midnight," Mrs. Fegan said.

Women IRA supporters issued a series of statements today repudiating their backing for the outlawed organization and denouncing the movement for peace.

"We declare our abhorrence of the action of a few women in Andersonstown against the IRA," the women of Clonard Street in the Catholic Falls Road district said in a typical statement.

"No country likes an informer or a Judas," the statement by the Clonard Street women said. "No society will stand for them. We accept no truce. We stand behind our men."

William Whitelaw, secretary of state for Northern Ireland under measures which imposed direct

administration in the province, today moved into Stormont Castle, seat of the former Ulster Parliament, for his first formal working day.

Government sources said that one of his first steps will be to review a ban on parades and that administrative steps already had begun on methods of releasing some of the 900 IRA members under questioning or detained in internment camps.

As Mr. Whitelaw worked, a group of about 50 women, relatives of some of the 132 men interned on the prison ship Maidstone in Belfast Harbor, paraded in the Falls Road area with placards demanding "Whitelaw, act now!"

Maidstone internees began a hunger strike at the weekend, pledging to maintain it until all interned men have been freed.

The last of the Easter weekend marches and rallies, which passed without major incident, took place today. It was a song-and-band festival by junior members of the Protestant Orange Order at the seaside resort of Bangor, 12 miles east of Belfast.

Junior Orangemen returned from Bangor tonight and marched to the Protestant Shankill Road area of Belfast. As they passed the Catholic Unity Flats apartment complex, they chanted Protestant songs and slogans.

Police said there were no incidents during the march.

In other Belfast incidents, gunmen fired on British soldiers in a Sunday morning gun battle in the Catholic Ballymurphy district, an army spokesman said.

He said the soldiers returned the gunfire, but there were no casualties.

Just after 6 p.m. a car sped toward the Catholic Ardoyne district and hurled a bomb into the area, then sped into a Protestant neighborhood, an army spokesman said.

The bomb smashed windows, but caused no casualties, he added.

Wisconsin's Primary Turnout May Set Record for the State  
(Continued from Page 1)  
But said that he believed—and hoped—that the Alabama would carry none of the nine congressional districts and would be shut out of the delegate total.

For most of the candidates, the campaign wound up busily yesterday.

Sen. Humphrey had a 18-hour schedule, beginning with a hand-shaking visit to a Milwaukee plant late shortly after 6 a.m. and ending with a midnight call in radio show in Milwaukee, with interim stops in Kenosha and several other cities.

Sen. Muskie taped a 15-minute television speech for prime-time broadcast in Milwaukee and Green Bay, along with buying a fly-in insert—entitled "Ed Muskie Has Been Giving Clean Answers" for distribution in five of the state's major newspapers.

Sen. McGovern's schedule called for round-the-clock campaigning in six cities, but he had to cancel two stops because of snow.

Gov. Wallace, Sen. Jackson and Mr. Lindsay also had extensive campaign schedules.

Sen. Muskie considered all last year the front-runner for his party's 1972 presidential nomination, needs a victory here today. He scored a shaky victory in the nation's first primary, in New Hampshire, but suffered a disaster in Florida, polling less than 9 percent of the vote and finishing fourth behind Gov. Wallace, Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Jackson. He recovered somewhat in Illinois two weeks ago, but must show here that he has the stamina to last the primary course, a marathon of electoral battles across the nation.

Gov. Wallace is hoping to score well among this state's "Middle America" voters thought to be fed up with liberalism in Washington.

## Bonn Pleased; Wall Passage 'Frictionless'

## Cites Relationship To Pact's Ratification

BONN, April 4 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's government today expressed satisfaction over the "frictionless" implementation of wall passes and relaxed travel rules for West Berliners during the Easter weekend.

Government spokesman Rüdiger von Weizsäcker pointed out at a news conference that the East German relaxation will become a "documented right" only once last year's four-power Berlin agreement is put in effect.

This, he reiterated, depends on whether the West German parliament ratifies Bonn's treaties with Warsaw and Moscow.

Fewer Go Through  
Passage of West Berliners through the wall into the East today, the seventh and next-to-last day of the special holiday visiting period.

Last night, however, the nine wall-crossing points were jammed with West Berliners returning from East Berlin and East German visits, their first in six years.

Police reported that at the main autobahn Dreilinden checkpoint incoming West Berliners had to wait more than an hour to be processed. The East German border guards allowed them to pass back through the wall well past the midnight deadline.

West Berliners are supposed to be back at midnight after a one- or two-day stay in the East. But the East Germans kept Dreilinden open until after 1 a.m., and at another crossing point West Berliners were processed back through the wall at night.

In the past such overstay resulted in at least lengthy interrogation, sometimes detention.

Site of Talks Switched  
Meanwhile, a Bonn government spokesman announced that West and East Germany have switched the venue for their next round of talks on a general traffic agreement tomorrow from East Berlin to Bonn.

He explained that the change is purely for convenience, because the hotel where the East German delegation usually stays when in Bonn will not be able to house them two weeks from now, when it will have been the West German capital's turn to be the site for the talks.

The meeting two weeks from now will therefore be held in East Berlin.

Solzhenitsyn Nobel Award  
(Continued from Page 1)  
to present them to Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

After a lengthy dispute last winter, which ultimately involved both the Russian and Swedish governments, Dr. Gierow announced in January that he would be happy to attend a private ceremony this spring in Moscow and that Mr. Solzhenitsyn had agreed to this.

The ceremony Sunday was to have taken place in central Moscow. Mr. Solzhenitsyn had sent invitations to Soviet Minister of Culture Yakovlev, Purtscher and other prominent figures in the Soviet cultural establishment, as well as to friends and Russian and foreign journalists.

Another Formal  
Swedish Foreign Ministry sources said today that, if it proved impossible for Dr. Gierow to hand over the Nobel insignia in person, a solution involving Swedish government participation could not be ruled out.

But the Swedish government has agreed to this, it means that the government might agree to hand over the diploma and medal at the Swedish Embassy in Moscow.

Premier Olof Palme has previously stated that the embassy could participate in this way as long as the presentation did not take the form of an award ceremony. At the time, Dr. Gierow said that this, probably meant that the embassy could not accept any form of ceremony.

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## U.S. CANADIAN TEMPERATURES

AT 1700 GMT APRIL 4, 1972



## Mansfield Urges a Speedup Of Hearings on Kleindienst

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, April 4 (WP).—Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said today that critics of Richard G. Kleindienst so far have failed to make a case against him, and urged a speed-up of further hearings on questions directly involving Mr. Kleindienst's nomination as attorney general.

Mr. Mansfield said the nomination of "one to a head" in the Senate floor rapidly.

The Montana Democrat said matters concerning the activities of International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. which are not directly linked to Mr. Kleindienst should be handled separately so that all the evidence on Mr. Kleindienst's fitness for the post can be gathered rapidly. He stated that if the Senate Judiciary Committee recommends putting the nomination on the floor, he would be willing to allow it to come up but would respect a "hold" (blocking debate) or a time.

In a wide-ranging breakfast interview with about a dozen reporters, the Montana Democrat also said:

● He opposes any massive escalation of U.S. bombing in Vietnam or any reversal of the systematic withdrawal of U.S. ground forces, and he doesn't expect the President to reintroduce "new ground forces." If he did move to restore ground forces, "he would be in a difficult position; the people wouldn't like it, the Congress wouldn't like it, and I don't think it's going to do it." An increase in bombing would escalate the war instead of winding it down.

● It would be "most unfair" or Democratic presidential hopes to attack Mr. Nixon politically if, as a result of a reduction of U.S. forces in Vietnam, North

Vietnam makes important military gains there.

● If all of the Democratic presidential hopefuls falter, he would be delighted to give the Democratic nomination to a new face, specifically, Gov. Ron Reagan of Florida. Another such possibility would be ex-Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina, and in the Senate, "a person like Mondale (Walter Mondale of Minnesota), or Phil Hart (of Michigan), who is one of the great ones."

Sen. Mansfield said Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d, of Illinois, "needs a little time" before he can be considered, but a draft of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy is a possibility, although "I think he will fight it with might and main; I don't think he wants it this time."

● Regardless of who wins the presidential election, he expects the Democrats to retain control of Congress with a pickup of a few seats in the Senate (they now have 55 and could go as high as 60, Sen. Mansfield said) and retention of their present margin in the House.

● He favors tax reform, though its present prospects in Congress are "dim." Unfortunately, "he thinks Vice-President Agnew has done a very effective job" for his party, and hopes for a disarmament agreement out of the President's trip to Russia.

Nixon Is Labeled

● He feels Mr. Nixon has done "a good job" in foreign policy, especially in winding down the war and in opening relations with China. He has a "personal friendship" with Nixon, but not an intimate friendship, more a political friendship.

● He believes the United States should be getting back to negotiations in Paris—"both sides are acting like small boys."

Discussing the Kleindienst nomination, Sen. Mansfield said, "My guess is as of now, yes," Mr. Kleindienst would be confirmed.

"They've got to build a case against him and as of now, that case has not been built," he said. "I think that what they ought to do is disassociate the nomination from a continuing investigation of ITT and corporate influences on government, which both the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Judiciary Committee should undertake, and let the nomination 'come to a head.'"

Sen. Mansfield said North Vietnam now controls "at least half of Laos, at least two-thirds of Cambodia and I'm not at all sure there's as weak in the South as press reports would have us believe"—all this, he said, without committing its main forces in South Vietnam. He said a U.S. bombing escalation would prolong U.S. involvement in the war, and he favors letting South Vietnam assume the whole burden as soon as possible.



Sen. Mike Mansfield

## CAB Turning to U.S. Courts To Stop Illegal Air Charters

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).

The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) said today it is trying to stop an apparent resurgence of illegal charter flights between the West Coast and Europe which flourished two years ago.

Rather than exercising its own enforcement powers leading to fines and suspensions, however, the CAB this time is taking a more drastic course of court action, because it appears to be quicker and more effective, a court attorney said.

Through William D. Keller, U.S. attorney for the Central District of California, the CAB has filed suit against Club New World, Inc., of 3460 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, its director, Ladislav J. Koran, and Trans Airways, a leading West Coast charter airline.

The CAB charged them with serious violations of the Federal Aviation Act and of the board's economic regulations, including the sale of air transportation at reduced prices which unlawfully undercut the fares of the scheduled airlines.

Los Angeles to Frankfurt

The board said the Los Angeles-Frankfurt illegal fare offered was 75¢ round trip or \$145 one way. The scheduled airlines' economy class round-trip fare, by comparison, is \$752 in the winter, \$794 in the spring, and \$840 in the summer seasons, and \$940 in the peak summer season.

CAB regulations provide that

charter passage may be sold only on a pro rata basis to bona fide members of a valid club or other similar group. To qualify, the charter price quoted by Atlantis to the Club New World would have to be averaged out equally among all charter participants. No fixed charge may be offered or collected, under CAB rules.

The CAB asked that the defendants be enjoined immediately from the illegal flights. It asked the court to order all contracts currently in existence canceled, and all money refunded.

More Than 100 Flights

The board said more than 100 illegal flights already have been scheduled by Atlantis on behalf of the Club New World for this summer.

A spokesman said some of the flights already are under way, and one left Los Angeles today.

The maximum CAB penalty for a single violation is \$1,000. Each passenger carried illegally would represent a violation.

## Bomb Blasts Kill Cuban at Trade Office in Canada

MONTREAL, April 4 (AP).

Two dynamite blasts at the Cuban Trade Mission on the top floor of a Montreal office building early today killed a Cuban guard and injured a second.

Seven other Cuban officials were later detained by Montreal police, who accused them of preventing investigation of the explosions while they tried to burn their files.

The powerful blasts occurred within 15 seconds of each other shortly after midnight and demolished three rooms of the 12th-floor mission suite. Bricks, glass and other debris rained into the street.

The explosions set off a dispute between Montreal police and Cuban officials. Some of the Cubans were armed with automatic weapons and some identified themselves as members of Cuba's embassy in Ottawa.

Vt. Governor Won't Run

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 4 (AP).—Deane C. Davis, 71, of Vermont, the state's oldest governor, announced yesterday that he will not seek a third two-year term.



NEW LOOK—Angela Davis showed up for her trial Monday wearing a brand new outfit: a mini-skirted two-piece knit dress with a dove emblazoned on the blouse.

## Davis Trial Recessed for Day; Testimony Stresses Motive

SAN JOSE, Calif., April 4 (UPI).

The Angela Davis trial was recessed until tomorrow because of the funeral of a juror's father.

Three prosecution witnesses testified yesterday that the kidnappers in the 1970 Marin County Courthouse shootings demanded the release of the Soledad Brothers. Under cross-examination, however, they gave different versions of the demand.

The prosecution contends that the Aug. 7, 1970, courtroom kidnapping, which led to four deaths, was a conspiracy to free three Soledad Prison convicts accused of killing a guard.

The defense says they were merely political rallying cries. Mill Valley, Calif., Police Chief Daniel Terzich, the final witness of the day, testified that he heard one of the four kidnappers say in a loud voice, "Free the Soledad Brothers by 12:30 or they all die."

Chief Terzich said under cross-examination that he had made no written report of the incident and did not testify before the county grand jury until Nov. 10. "By then you were aware that defense attorney Leo Branton asked him."

"Yes," Chief Terzich replied. "By then you were aware of the fact that the prosecution theory was that freeing the Soledad Brothers was part of the scheme?"

"I don't think I derived that opinion by what I read," Chief Terzich replied. Sheriff's Capt. Harvey Teague testified that he was in a corridor when the captors herded five hostages out of the courtroom and into an elevator.

Remark Noted

Just before the elevator doors closed, Capt. Teague said, he heard one of the men say: "You have until 12 noon to free Soledad Brothers and all political prisoners."

On cross-examination, Capt. Teague said that the demand was stated "in a loud voice, loud enough to carry."

"You have heard slogans?" defense attorney Toward Moore Jr. asked.

## Berrigan Jury Asks More Time For Deliberation

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 4 (AP).

A jury trying the Rev. Philip Berrigan and six others on kidnap-homicide conspiracy charges asked today for more time for deliberations, saying: "For the past two hours there has been progress made."

Jury foreman Harold Sheets told U.S. District Court Judge R. Dixon Herman, however, that he foresaw no verdict before tomorrow at the earliest.

He suggested that the jury be relieved of its duties for the day at 6 p.m., and the court agreed.

Nine women and three men on the jury reported Sunday that they were deadlocked on the key features of the government indictment.

Judge Herman directed at that time that they resume deliberations in an attempt to reach an overall verdict. The jury had found Father Berrigan guilty of a single peripheral count in the indictment, of smuggling a letter out of the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg.

The defense objected today to continuing the jury deliberations and charged that the jury was "being coerced into a compromise verdict."

"Further forced deliberations by this jury would be prejudicial to the defendants," defense lawyer Thomas Menaker said in a formal written motion, asking that the jury be discharged.

Judge Herman denied the motion but summoned the jury into the courtroom, apparently prepared to discharge them as a hung jury if they reported the deadlock was hopeless.

When the foreman reported progress, the judge returned the jury to its deliberations.

"Yes," Capt. Teague replied. "Did you recognize this as being a slogan?" "Yes."

70 5/8 at Close

The ITT series N stock closed yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$70 5/8 per share. If Mr. Nader's figures are correct, the Ohio teachers' fund holdings

were worth about \$1 million less yesterday than they were last July.

Mr. Nader's charges came in a letter from Reuben B. Robertson 3d, of the Center for the Study of Responsive Law, to Sen. James O. Eastland, D. Miss., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

At the request of Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, the Senate committee has been investigating whether settlement of the ITT cases was linked to the corporation's pledge of at least \$200,000 to the Republican National Convention.

That link was suggested in a memorandum allegedly written by ITT lobbyist Dita D. Beard and published by columnist Jack Anderson.

Mr. Robertson's letter suggested that the secrecy in which the ITT settlement was negotiated "constitutes a clear abuse of the public trust... and in fact resulted in substantial economic injury to defenseless and unsuspecting members of the public," such as the Ohio teachers.

The Nader associate said that Mr. Kleindienst, through his involvement with the anti-trust settlement, has "possible responsibility for losses suffered by the thousands of victimized investors, pensioners and trust beneficiaries."

Mr. Robertson requested permission to testify before the Judiciary Committee during its Kleindienst hearings.

Senate Democratic sources said yesterday that the disclosure of the Ohio investigation of the ITT stock sales would add to their pressure for continuing, and possibly expanding, the hearings.

The SEC already is investigat-

## Ohio Probes Possible Irregularity in Sales of ITT Stock

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, April 4 (WP).

The attorney general of Ohio announced last night that he is investigating a large sale of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. stock last summer to that state's teachers' retirement system.

State Attorney General William J. Brown said that, working with the Justice Department and the Securities Exchange Commission, he is seeking to determine whether the teachers' retirement fund was "damaged" by "security violations" and "insider trading" of stock by ITT officers.

He said that the teachers may have incurred a paper loss of more than \$1 million since that time.

The retirement fund purchased a substantial quantity of ITT series N preferred stock last July, just as ITT was negotiating a settlement of three anti-trust cases with the Justice Department.

That settlement included a forced divestiture of \$1 billion worth of assets by ITT. Days after it was reached, the price of all of ITT's stock issues dropped significantly.

An associate of consumer rights advocate Ralph Nader said yesterday that the Ohio teachers' fund bought 120,000 shares of the ITT preferred stock at prices between \$78 and \$83 per share, more than half of it from a New York investment banking firm with close ties to ITT.

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## \$1-Million Loss by Teachers Feared

ing large sales of stock by key

ITT officials last year after private meetings with government officials and before the settlement of the anti-trust cases was announced.

Among the sales under investigation is one by Howard J. Aibel, a senior vice-president and the general counsel of ITT. He sold 2,664 shares on June 18, the day after ITT learned of the impending settlement through a phone call to ITT director Felix G. Rohatyn from Mr. Kleindienst and Richard W. McLaren, then assistant attorney general.

Financial Hardship

Mr. Rohatyn, a partner in the New York investment banking firm of Lazard Frères, which earned substantial commissions on ITT's acquisition of the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., had previously met privately with Mr. Kleindienst to press the corporation's argument of "financial hardship" if it were forced to give up the insurance company in the anti-trust litigation.

Mr. Robertson's letter to Sen. Eastland charged that at least 70,000 of the ITT shares bought by the Ohio teachers had come directly from Lazard Frères. He pointed out that one sale of 30,000 ITT shares by Lazard Frères came around July 1, only two days after Mr. Rohatyn had met with Mr. Kleindienst to check on the progress of the settlement negotiations.

Because stock transactions pass through brokers for both buyer and seller, it is ordinarily difficult to trace the identity of both parties. But Mr. Robertson said that his conclusions were based on "extensive study of trading patterns."

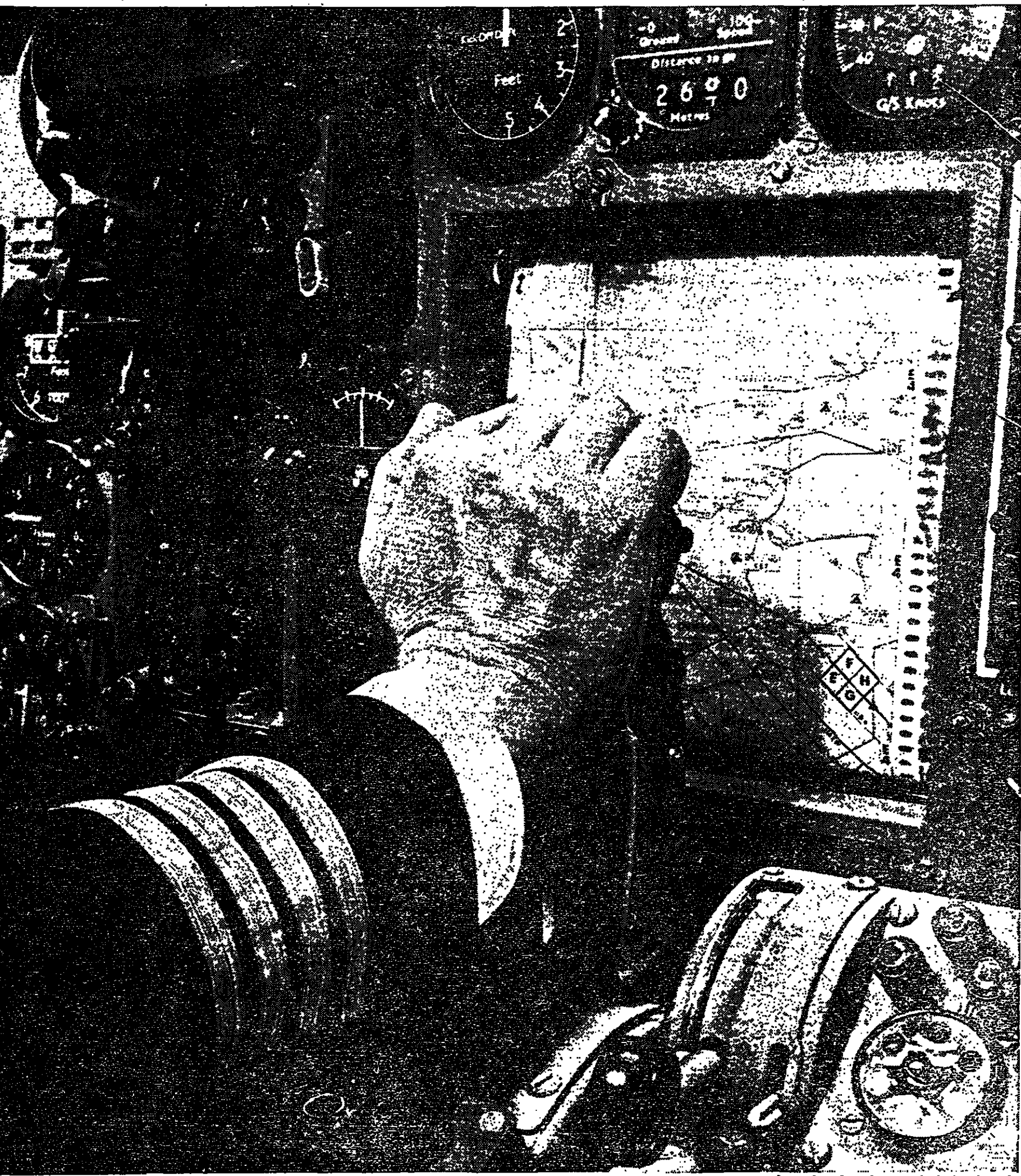
Chile's 'Exposé'

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 4 (Reuters).—Some 80,000 copies of the "Black Book of the ITT" went on sale yesterday, detailing accusations that the giant U.S. conglomerate took part in a plan to prevent Marxist President Salvador Allende's taking power in 1970.

The book's 84 pages contain English and Spanish texts and photocopies of alleged ITT internal documents.

The documents provided the basis for charges that ITT and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency were involved in a plan to keep Mr. Allende from power.

The Spanish text of the "Black Book" was produced by army and government specialists. A foreword says, "All citizens must analyze and meditate on the extraordinary gravity which the facts described here involve for the independence, sovereignty and self-determination of our country."



In the Trident cockpit alone, there are 164 checks to be made.

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Taking off. Landing. And, in between, keeping the plane on an even course. That, you might think, more or less sums up a Captain's job.

Not by a long way. Even before boarding, the Captain is responsible for some 40 exterior checks. Once in the cockpit, another 164.

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## Report Tired Trigger Fingers

## U.S. Doctors' Vaccine Guns Battle Yugoslavia's Smallpox

BELGRADE, April 4 (UPI)—U.S. Dr. Michael Lane has got a case of tired trigger finger.

"One gets very tired of triggering the vaccine gun," said Dr. Lane, 36, of Atlanta, after helping inoculate thousands of Yugoslavs against smallpox.

Dr. Lane heads a six-man team of U.S. doctors which flew to Belgrade last week to help Yugoslav authorities fight a smallpox outbreak that has claimed 55 lives. The team brought along 24 vaccine injector guns, each capable of inoculating 1,000 persons an hour.

"We could vaccinate even more, but the trigger finger just can't take it," said Dr. Lane, who works for the National Health Center for Disease Control in Atlanta.

More than one-quarter of Yugoslavia's 20-million population has been vaccinated against smallpox since the disease broke out three weeks ago in Kosovo province, southeast Yugoslavia, and spread north to Belgrade.

A total of 148 cases have been reported since the outbreak.

Yugoslav authorities said. Hundreds more are quarantined.

"But from what I have seen, the disease appears to be completely under control in Belgrade," said Dr. Lane today before leaving for Kosovo province.

"We shall stay there until the disease dies out," said Dr. Lane, who has spent years fighting smallpox in Africa and Indonesia.

The disease, the first smallpox outbreak in Yugoslavia in 44 years, was believed to have been brought to the country by a Moslem pilgrim recently returned from Mecca, a government official said.

## 20 Leave Quarantine

HANNOVER, West Germany, April 4 (AP)—Persons who had contact with a smallpox victim began leaving quarantine today as the danger of a widespread outbreak of the disease diminished, Hannover authorities reported.

Twenty of the 66 persons who came into contact with a Yugoslav man being treated for smallpox were adjudged fit to leave quarantine stations, authorities said.

Another 75 are expected to be released tomorrow, leaving 570 other persons to be released as the incubation period passes.

Authorities said danger of an epidemic will have passed if there are no new cases in the Hannover area by April 14.

Egon Eder, the 24-year-old smallpox victim, was expected to recover. He came to West Germany in mid-March from Kosovo province.

## 5 New Cases in Syria

DAMASCUS, April 4 (UPI)—Five new cases of smallpox were reported in the eastern region of Syria during the past 24 hours, the Health Ministry said today, bringing to 31 the total of reported cases in the region.

"We sprang a leak which we could not control and abandoned ship at midnight Sunday," said Alan Bond, 22, of Southampton. "We drifted in two small life rafts for 18 hours before the trawler picked us up off the coast near Santander. We marked the spot where the Hispaniola sank with a buoy, but I guess she is lost."

## Oklahoma Seeks Aid for Drought

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 4 (UPI)—Gov. David Hall today requested that Western Oklahoma be declared a major disaster area, saying the rainfall shortage is the worst since the dust bowl days of the 1930s.

Gov. Hall, in a letter to Gen. George A. Lincoln, of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, asked that federal drought aid be authorized for at least 11 counties in western Oklahoma.

The governor said there has been little or no rainfall in western Oklahoma since Jan. 1. "As this is the second year that precipitation has been nil, drought conditions have been compounded," he said.

## Violence in Argentina Over Power Prices

MENDOZA, Argentina, April 4 (Reuters)—The federal government tonight declared a state of emergency in Mendoza Province after clashes between police and demonstrators protesting a sharp rise in the price of electricity.

Unconfirmed reports said at least three people were killed and several wounded when shooting broke out during the clashes. Troops were rushed to the city center after a crowd estimated at 15,000 began stoning police, forcing the officers to take cover in the doorways of the provincial legislature when their tear gas supplies ran out.

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## The Fraction in Politics

Italy is facing its elections next month with a multiplicity of options. The Awami League of Bangladesh, after winning enough votes to constitute the core of a revolution, is breaking up. Turkey's military, weary of party conflict, is prodding President Cevdet Sunay to rule by decree. And the Democratic party in the United States has so many presidential aspirants that the experts' prognostications are bogged down by a series of local contests that seem to reflect no national trends—or perhaps so many of them that the dominant themes are all but lost.

Whatever happened to consensus? It was very popular, and intellectually respectable, after World War II. Italy's Christian Democrats, and their analogues in West Germany, provided rallying points for so many that there was a tendency to say the old evil of bloc negotiation and manipulation, so characteristic of pre-war continental parliaments, had gone forever. Britain, despite the sharp ideological split between Labor and Conservative policies, managed to make the transition from one to the other several times without real confusion. Similarly, in the United States, the Eisenhower Republicans accepted the New Deal and went on from there; when the Goldwater Republicans broke with that practice, they were swamped, and Lyndon B. Johnson presided over one of the most massive expressions of consensus in American political history.

France was slower in reaching this stage. But Charles de Gaulle worked for it constantly, and achieved it at last—even his fall did not wreck the Gaullist consensus, although its future is cloudier now.

Mr. Johnson's aggregation of political

support split into many fragments on the rock of Vietnam. It is possible that the British tradition of accepting the acts of each successive government may not work with the Common Market—although Ireland has provided a new kind of consensus in Westminster. Can Italy emerge from its mire of contending ideologies? Can Turkey, which had an eminently viable government for many years, during and after World War II, recapture that mood?

Consensus is a workable system of democratic rule, when it exists. But it calls for compromise on many issues, general agreement on many more, and the kind of leadership that can weld the whole into a legislative program and administrative practices that meet national aspirations and do not make too many errors. The extremists of whatever brand cannot stomach this kind of consensus; they regard it as hypocritical, as sacrificing ideals to practical considerations. Their consensus assumes absolutes, and since they are absolutely right by definition, those who are wrong must be clubbed into submission.

That fractionalism is a dominant theme in world politics today is a result of many factors, from primitive tribalism to intellectual half-splitting. It makes for an exciting scene, with any number of cliques and sects certain that they have the key to human happiness. But out of those clashing certainties comes confusion, and bombings and shootings—and, too often, the imposition of political absolutes by force. Consensus may be dull, it may compromise too much, it may not inspire. But purely adversary politics marches along those paths of intellectual, ethnic or ideological snobbery that lead but to the grave of popular rule.

## Home Front Propaganda

When Congress launched the U.S. Information Service at the very start of the cold war, it clearly intended that the material produced for foreign consumption should not in any way be used for political purposes at home. There has never been a change in that policy; yet Acting Attorney General Kleindienst now affects to read the law in precisely the opposite sense. Mr. Kleindienst has given Sen. Buckley of New York full legal support in the showing of a USIA film about Czechoslovakia on the senator's monthly television program. Mr. Kleindienst stretches a statute that expressly requires all such material to be available "for examination" by representatives of the American media and members of Congress into approval for its distribution to the public by television.

When the USIA some years ago contracted with a film company to show its movie "Jacqueline Kennedy's Asian Journey,"

Republicans in Congress complained to the controller general about that "scheme to propagandize the American people." He agreed and warned that no such contracts would be approved in the future without express statutory authority, which the House had declined to provide.

Frank Shakespeare, director of the information agency, in retrospect now questions the propriety of having allowed Sen. Buckley, who is certainly a "political figure," to make domestic use of the film on Czechoslovakia, whatever its merits. He has likewise apologized to Sen. Fulbright for the insulting remarks made about him by a USIA official on the television show that incorporated the film. And that aide has quite properly turned in his resignation. The fact remains that Sen. Buckley and Mr. Kleindienst have both displayed singularly poor judgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Trade Deficit

The United States ran a trade deficit of \$598 million in February—the second highest in its history. Its all-time record deficit of \$821 million occurred last October, two months before the Smithsonian monetary agreement in which the dollar was effectively devalued by some 12 percent for the purpose of improving the U.S. trade and payments balance.

Does this mean that the Smithsonian agreement was a failure? The answer is almost certainly no. The February deficit—like the record October deficit before it—was worsened by the West Coast dock strike, which had a heavier impact on exports than imports, as inbound ships were diverted to other ports while exports waited on the docks.

Even without the impact of the dock strike, however, it must be recognized that the short-run effect of dollar devaluation has been to worsen rather than improve the American trade position. Imports are more expensive and, before their volume shrinks, cost the United States more in foreign exchange; conversely, U.S. exports are cheaper and, before their volume grows, earn less

foreign exchange. But the American demand for imports will eventually contract and the foreign demand for U.S. exports will expand. American producers, drawn by the bigger profits to be earned by selling abroad, will at the same time push harder on their foreign sales.

Judging by the experience of Britain and other countries that have devalued, some two years will elapse before the American trade position receives the full benefit of dollar devaluation. More effective administration measures to check United States inflation and spur productivity would reduce that time lag.

In reassuring businessmen or foreign central bankers, the administration often refers to this probable time lag, but it is not so clear that it believes its own statements. Aggressive threats of building a dollar bloc or of adopting various protectionist or mercantilist measures only undermine belief at home and abroad that the American international economic position has been radically improved by the Smithsonian agreement. Nothing breeds confidence in others so much as confidence in oneself.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Russian View of U.S. Television

A typical evening of U.S. television is likely to include: Cuthberts with six-shooters at the ready, unearthly monsters whose eyes radiate phosphorescent death rays, huge children-eating ants, a suave private investigator with a Smith & Wesson revolver in her purse, and corpses, pools of blood, bats, poisonous scorpions, sadistic vampires, werewolves, drug addicts and ghosts.

In recent years American life has been shaken by unprecedented outbursts of violence: Reprisals against Negro demonstrators, the shooting of student demonstrators, arrests and beatings of anti-war activists, and finally the dirty war in Vietnam. Television has simply kept pace with the "society of violence." No wonder that Americans say that every country gets the kind of TV it deserves.

—From *Komsomolskaya Pravda* (Moscow).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

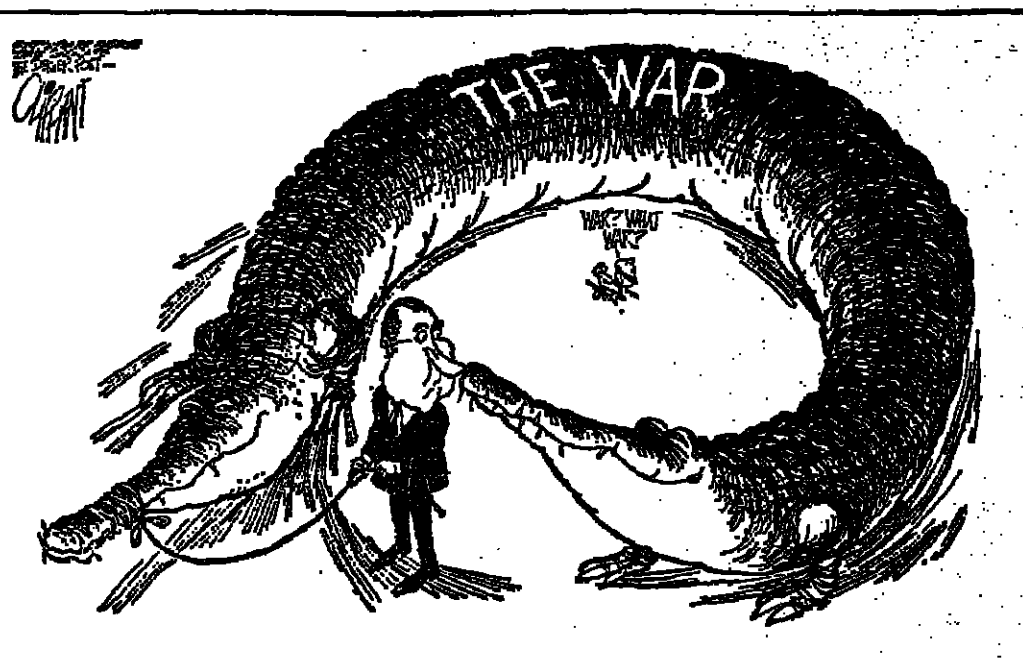
April 5, 1897

PARIS—The important communication made in our St. Petersburg correspondent's dispatch today of a semi-official note embodying the views of the Russian government at the present critical juncture, shows that Greece has one more chance of saving herself from disaster, and only one; that is, to submit to the will of Europe, and above all to avoid the folly of declaring war against Turkey.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 5, 1922

CLEVELAND—Eugene V. Debs, three-times Presidential candidate on the Socialist ticket, will return to active leadership of that party at the national convention, April 23 to May 2, it was announced at the State convention of the Socialist party here. This year and next will see the Socialist party more active than at any time since the war. More complete State tickets will be chosen than ever before.



## A New Look at the Orient

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON—The new U.S. Pacific strategy, readjusting this country's own defenses and its military relations with Asian allies, is now perceptibly taking shape. The strategy became inevitable after the Nixon doctrine was announced and following subsequent force reductions in South Vietnam, reversion of Okinawa to Japan and the altered status of Taiwan.

Its basic change is decreased use of American ground forces in overseas areas and increased reliance upon American air and naval forces. This shift in emphasis coincides with growing dependence upon ground forces of nations allied to the United States and a commitment to help their modernization by additional aid programs.

One immediate result is enhanced importance of the sparsely inhabited Pacific island area known as Micronesia, conquered from Japan during World War II and, precisely 25 years ago, assigned to U.S. trusteeship by the UN Security Council.

### Altered Status

The new Pacific strategy calls for more bases in Micronesia but negotiations are to begin this month between American and Micronesian representatives to discuss the future of the islands including an altered political status.

The Pentagon has been in close touch with the American negotiators. Washington wishes to assure that no other powers are allowed to move in militarily and that additional U.S. base facilities can be arranged. There is no intention of constructing new "Okinawas" but there is a

desire to create more fueling, logistical and communications facilities, perhaps by reactivating moribund World War II bases.

This procedure—part of an offshore strengthening process that extends all the way into the Indian Ocean—is considered by the Pentagon as only part of a new "total force concept." This means that Washington hopes its Asian allies, re-equipped by us, will put more teeth into their own armed forces and make existing mutual defense treaties more "mutual."

The approach is already being applied in South Korea. American troops there have experienced the first serious cut since the mid-1950s—from 64,000 to 41,000 men. A five-year program is under way to modernize South Korean ground forces. Air defenses have been improved by stationing there a new unit of U.S. Phantom (F-4) jets. The reshuffle should save the United States half a billion dollars over the next five years.

The big strategic question mark is Japan. Tokyo has promised to increase by half the percentage of the Gross National Product set aside for self-defense—from about 5/10 of 1 percent to about 8/10 of 1 percent. But this still has to obtain parliamentary approval.

The United States will continue to protect Japan with its nuclear umbrella. But even if the larger military appropriation is enacted, Washington will subsequently urge another increase and will help in modernizing Japan's forces.

The intention is to reduce both the U.S. costs and the U.S. presence in Asia without impair-

ing defense in areas we have considered vital enough to cover with mutual security treaties. This process depends heavily upon congressional cooperation because of the need to pay out in expanded military aid part of the savings accomplished.

No serious diplomatic snags are expected in Micronesia or Asian lands with which we already have formal defense treaties, like Thailand and the Philippines. But South Vietnam provides a special problem. Its protection is covered only by a protocol to SEATO and not by a normal alliance.

### Ultimate Goal

Although in theory it would be possible to negotiate such a pact with Saigon, it is obviously out of the question for political reasons to even contemplate such a step—above all now. Instead, the program of reducing U.S. forces there continues apace. The ultimate goal is to reduce the American military aid mission there to what it was in the Eisenhower years—not much more than 300 men.

But until Hanoi settles the premises of war question it is intended that a U.S. military presence—air, sea and ground—will be kept in South Vietnam for an indefinite period.

The overall Pacific policy is being carried out with maximum caution and minimum flamboyance. It has, one might say, twin objectives. It seeks to reduce the expense of protecting key positions or valid commitments while maintaining their effectiveness. And it seeks to lower the American military profile in the East without letting it slip over the horizon of isolationism.

## Nixon Sees Humphrey as Opponent

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON—President Nixon appears to have revised his thinking about the name of his Democratic opponent in this year's campaign from Kennedy to Humphrey.

For months it was said among knowledgeable White House aides that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy would emerge as the Democratic nominee, after all the other Democrats cut one another to pieces.

Now the prevailing wisdom at the White House is that the prize may go to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Mr. Nixon's opponent in 1968. Some even go so far as to suggest the Democrats may put together a Humphrey-Kennedy ticket.

About two years ago, a White House visitor quoted the President as having said that Kennedy would be the nominee this year.

Official spokesmen denied that the President made such a prediction, but the belief persisted until recently that he did believe it would be Kennedy.

In private discussions, more than one presidential assistant lent credence to the earlier report by predicting that in the end the Democrats would turn for salvation to the 46-year-old senator.

Aides are extremely cautious about disclosing Mr. Nixon's thinking on such matters, but some have hinted that he now thinks Humphrey is in the lead for the nomination.

They do not suggest that the President goes along with a small group that thinks Kennedy may be prevailed upon to accept second spot. The conviction is very strong at the White House staff level, possibly reflecting the President's thinking, that Kennedy's real objective is the Democratic nomination in 1976. No one at the White House seems to doubt that Kennedy is running, but if it is 1976 that he is aiming for, they ask, why should he allow himself to be nominated for either spot this year, when Democratic prospects are in doubt?

Four years from now the "throw-the-rascals-out" syndrome will favor almost any Democrat, barring a surprisingly successful effort by the Nixon administration to groom an appealing successor.

### Against Meany

In addition to planning a campaign against the Democratic nominee, Mr. Nixon appears to be building his case against one of the Democratic party's most powerful figures: AFL-CIO president George Meany.

According to GOP strategists, Meany will help provide the principal financial support to the Democratic campaign and will

help shape the political debate by the way he leads the labor movement in the months ahead. Meany already has begun his attack by resigning from the Pay Board, and the President has readily accepted the challenge inherent in Meany's action.

Meany also will make his influence felt by the strikes he encourages or discourages this year, by the direction he otherwise gives the labor movement and by labor's ability to collect large sums for the campaign.

Meany is known to have a high regard for Humphrey, a less high regard for Sen. Edward M. Muskie and a low opinion of Kennedy.

The White House attitude toward Humphrey and his chances of nomination may be influenced by wishful thinking, and by the continuing belief—or fear—that Muskie, despite his poor record

as a vote-getter in the primaries, may be the most formidable opponent the President could face. Muskie still might be able to unite the party better than Humphrey, whose nomination almost surely would lead to a fourth party from the left. George Wallace as the nominee of third party is all but taken for granted by Republican prognosticators.

Because of the divisions among the Democrats and the inability of any candidate so far to demonstrate prowess as a vote-getter, the President is represented to be in a confident mood.

He recognizes that there are far more Democrats than Republicans and that there are pitfalls ahead. Yet he is said to believe that both his economic and foreign policies will give him a solid base from which to campaign in the fall.

### Mideast Peace

Egyptian government spokesman Tahseen M. Bashir announced from Cairo (UPT March 31) that it is now time for Israel to make peace. But his only recommendation for accomplishing that is for Israel to withdraw and then presumably to trust that Arab goodwill, reasonableness, and reliability will assure to our people a tranquil future.

No Israeli government can accept that recommendation as the basis for a peace settlement. For 25 years our country has lived under the constant threat of annihilation; the only two times it has extended its borders, let Arab spokesmen honestly acknowledge, were after the full-scale but unsuccessful military onslaughts by Arab armies in 1948 and 1967. Israel has patiently invited the opportunity to negotiate, but no Arab government, nor any other body capable of honoring an agreement, has ever consented even to talk.

One government cannot make peace with a second which adamantly refuses to acknowledge publicly the legitimacy of the first.

Israel assumes negotiation of a conflict to require painstaking consultation and mutual compromise; but Egypt apparently regards negotiation as a mere formalization of already achieved diplomatic victory. As a result of the stalemate, Arab countries have gradually indentured themselves to Soviet geopolitics, while their people continue to languish in poverty.

If Mr. Bashir and his government think it is time for us to make peace, let them tell us

openly where, when, and with whom we should discuss its terms—what little green-belt-covered table should we negotiate across?

ROBERT B. LEES.

Tel-Aviv.

### Films in China

An Associated Press dispatch dated New York (UPT, March 30) affirms that "two American films are to be distributed in China, the first showing of U.S. motion pictures there since the Communists took control in 1949."

The above item is incorrect; for U.S. motion pictures continued to be shown in the big cities (Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, etc.) until the outbreak of the Korean War in June, 1950. Films shown were devoid of any political or social significance, and these included: "Captains Courageous" (MGM), "San Antonio" (Warner's), "Walt Disney's 'Fun and Fancy Free'" and "Down to Earth" (Columbia). The offices of the American film distributors ceased their activities during the summer of 1950, nine months after the founding of the People's Republic of China.

J. PASQUALLINI (Formerly Peking representative of Columbia Films.) Le Kremlin-Bicêtre, France.

### Taiwan Problem

In reading Edwin O. Reischauer's "What the Taiwanese Really Feel" (UPT March 22) one cannot help being struck by a large error that leads Mr. Reischauer into a contradiction. He mistakenly exaggerates the

**Bernard Levin**  
**From London:**

**Without some kind of external aid, whether dressed up as dockyard rent or given outright, Malta cannot survive economically.**

LONDON—The prolonged, will-you-dance-staged by Dom Mintoff, prime minister of Malta, ended in the acceptance by this cross Maltese of Britain's final terms for a settlement: Under the new agreement Mr. Mintoff will get much less than he asked for, but much more than the previous arrangement involved, in payment for Britain's (and NATO's) use of the island as a naval base. But the long dispute raises a question that goes far wider than the problems of Malta, and that has been far too little considered.

The blunt truth about the Malta base is that it long ago ceased to have any positive importance for Britain and NATO: Its real usefulness disappeared when the era of nuclear warfare began. All Mr. Mintoff was left with, apart from the links of sentiment binding Malta to Britain, was the negative importance of its island, the necessity of denying its facilities to the Russian Navy, and even that threat has been vastly exaggerated. Mr. Mintoff went very near the brink of the brink for Malta. For—and this is where the question goes so much wider—Malta is one of those former colonies of Britain which can never be fully self-supporting. With virtually no natural resources, it has had to rely, on the dockyard facilities (decreasingly important, as I have suggested) it could offer, and its tourist industry.

Without some kind of external aid, whether dressed up as dockyard rent or given outright, Malta cannot survive economically. But Malta is by no means the only territory from Britain's colonial past of which this is true.

### Bitter Truth

The world is littered with islands and groups of islands, scraps of land and territorial appendages, which were once among the brightest jewels in Britain's imperial crown, and which have only recently had brought home to them the bitter truth that political independence does not guarantee economic survival—in fact, that the two can be mutually inimical, if not mutually exclusive.

Many of the smaller islands of the West Indies, for instance, have found this true. The comical story of Anguilla had its tragic side, too, for the dispute originated in the failure of a miniature federation constructed from three of the smallest West Indian territories (Anguilla, Nevis, and St. Kitts) in the hope—fully justified, I may say—that such groupings offered the only chance of economic advance. The failure of the federation was caused by the great forgotten factor—nationalism. There is, it seems, no territory in the world so small or so powerful that its inhabitants will not resent being merged with another, similar, territory nearby.

Indeed, the great hope of the formerly colonial Caribbean—the major federation between the larger states of the area—also collapsed some years ago for the same reason, and its eventual reconstruction (which is surely inevitable both historically and

politically) will take years to bring about. But if Malta, and Gibraltar, and the smaller West Indian islands, and the ex-dependencies of the Pacific, and some of the African territories, cannot survive as self-governing and self-supporting entities, does this mean that Britain must, as one of the legacies resulting from the demise of its empire, continue to support these countries forever?

A country which produces nothing that the world wants, or wants sufficiently to buy it in competition with other sources of supply, has got to be supported somehow: Yet perpetual economic dependence of the country from which they have demanded and won their political independence, cannot be good for the health or self-respect of any nation, however small and remote.

### New Urgency

Federation is one answer. But the experience of the West Indies suggests that it is an answer that the countries which it would benefit are not yet ready to accept. Curiously enough, the other solution that has been proposed came very close to acceptance by Malta the last time Mr. Mintoff was in office there. It is full integration with Britain, so that such countries would be as much part of the United Kingdom as Hawaii, say, is of the United States, and equally able to participate in national prosperity. More, actually, because it is very much easier for the British government to channel funds to economically depressed parts of the United Kingdom, in view of the very much more restricted autonomy that Britain's regions have compared to the states of the Union.

Had the proposal to integrate Malta in this fashion been accepted (the chance had long since been lost by the time this latest round of negotiations began) it might have led the way to a similar attachment by many other ex-colonial countries, and we should have the member for Gibraltar or Anguilla or Fiji rising to speak in the Westminster House of Commons, to the astonishment of Sir George Montagu (who inherits the plans several centuries ago) but to the considerable benefit of us all. As it is, the question may soon acquire a new urgency, as with the apparently inevitable decline of the sugar industry in the West Indies for many of the islands this is virtually the only source of income and employment. Somebody had better start looking for the answer.

*The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.*

Mr. Nixon, surely, is not unaware of the Taiwanese and their feelings as Mr. Reischauer suggests. Rather it is because he sees them as politically unimportant that he is choosing to ignore them.

MARTIN E. GOLD, Colombo, Ceylon.

### Limits of Power

I was most interested in the letter in which Cherry Cook described the way she got rid of her ants using lemon juice. Suffering from the same sort of complaint in my Paris flat, I tried her recipe and, much to my joy, it worked. Alas and alack! It was a true, not real peace: two days later, my ants were back.

Sir, are city ants different from country ants?

FREDDY HAWKINS, Paris.



## Bustarella—Italian Officials Begin Crackdown

ROME (AP-DJ)—To do business in Italy, a little bustarella comes in handy.

Bustarella, blunty, is bribery. The word comes from busta, meaning envelope. Typically, a top corporate executive keeps a stack of plain, white envelopes stuffed with varying amounts of 10,000-lire notes (about \$17) in his desk. When his company needs a favorable tax ruling, a government contract, a building permit, or payment for services rendered, the government, the executive calls in an intermediary, or "consultant," and hands him an envelope. If it is not heavy enough, the consultant shakes his head, and the executive fishes for another.

Widespread but rarely publicized, bustarella has been drawing some unusual attention lately. In Rome, a state prosecutor has filed charges in order to develop a court investigation into contracts awarded by the government's national highway board; allegedly, contracts went to companies that agreed to kickbacks funneled to political parties.

"In Italy," says one observer, "a politician is expected to get about 10 percent of every contract for the party." He's considered honest if he gives all the money to the party.

Another case, that has come to light in the giant chemical concern, Montecatini Edison, accused of juggling its books to conceal a slush fund for payoffs.

Corruption in business, of course, is not an Italian monopoly. "It's just so much more prevalent and less frowned upon here," says Oleg P. Petroff, an American

lawyer who lives here. "The big difference between graft in Italy and elsewhere is that there's never any outraged uprising."

Well, hardly ever. A major reason for it is the implication of nearly all the country's politicians and parties. Although members of parliament are well paid by public salaries—\$2,000 a month—many must kick in as much as 50 percent of their pay to their party. To reimburse themselves, the politicians put the arm on businessmen.

Bustarella is encouraged, too, by the legal complexities of doing business. "The bureaucratic channels through which a request for payment on a firm, signed contract must pass in the Italian government strain the imagination of an American businessman," says a confidential letter sent by a U.S. concern to its home office. "Coupled with this abominable situation the corruption which has infiltrated every level of the processing route and you have the full impact of the problem of Italy. But there's no solution but to ride with it, hoping that constant follow-up and the liberal application of lire will keep things moving."

The Taxman Collects  
Italian taxation is particularly complex—and, for collectors of bustarella, particularly rewarding as tax officials have enormous discretion in applying the laws.

An accountant offers a hypothetical but realistic example: A chemical company with about \$5 million in sales reports a loss of \$100,000. In the U.S., the company would pay no income tax. Here, should

a tax official find that chemical companies of similar size were profitable, he could legally assume that the company was trying to avoid taxation and assess it, say, at \$200,000. Typically, a \$10,000 bribe would cut the bill in half.

Such payoffs are made in the form of fees to registered fiscal consultants. As long as he gets results, what the consultant does with his fees is nobody's business but his own. And a corporate executive might or might not siphon off for his own use some of the money he tells his company is going for bribes.

Montedison Slush Fund

Italian businessmen—because they are so much more concerned with politics—say they are squeezed harder than foreigners. In the Montecatini case, Cesare Merzagora, a former senator, resigned after only eight months as chairman, citing his discovery of "billions of lire" in secret company accounts. A company spokesman confirms the existence of a secret political slush fund. "Apparently, this money went to political parties and newspapers," he says. But he describes the payments as "illicit" and says they have been discontinued.

Montecatini's payments, according to one man who had a hand in them, were paid through a special "riserva" known only to a few executives. It was hidden from shareholders and tax officials by a complicated accounting procedure involving the shifting of cash between the parent company and its subsidiaries—which number about 300.

## Still No Improvement at Montedison

## Snia Viscosa Lost 7.14 Billion Lire in 1971

MILAN, April 4 (Reuters)—Snia Viscosa, Italy's leading synthetic fibers maker, reported today it lost 7.14 billion lire (about \$2.3 million) last year.

The company, which was reorganized by state-controlled Montecatini Edison, had neither a loss nor a profit in 1970.

Gross profit last year fell to 8.363 billion lire from 15.3 billion in the previous year. Sales rose 13 percent from the previous year's 345 billion lire.

The company said investments last year rose to 45 billion lire from 35 billion in 1970. It said that production of synthetic fibers rose 31 percent while production of artificial fibers fell 8.4 percent.

Fiber sales rose 19 percent in quantity terms but only 16 percent in value terms, because of the fall in selling prices of synthetic fibers on all markets, it added.

It said profitability was cut into by the fall in fiber selling prices and by cost increases, especially for labor, which could not be offset by adequate increases in productivity.

Meanwhile, Montedison managing directors Giorgio Mammi and Giorgio Corsi said today that operations so far in 1972 show no appreciable improvement over 1971.

The directors, who said at the company's press conference in January that 1971 earnings fell well short of depreciation charges, told the Milan bourse stockholders committee that in fact profit margins were "extremely modest."

For 1970, the company reported gross profit of 47.31 billion lire which was also insufficient to cover depreciation, causing the company to draw 20.4 billion lire from extraordinary reserves.

The directors also gave a slightly revised version of the company's 2,800 billion lire seven-year investment program.

They said 2,100 billion lire is destined for the chemical sector, 400 billion lire for the fiber sector, 200 billion lire for the steel and food sectors and 100 billion lire for the mining and metallurgical sector.

This revises the chemical sector share to about 75 percent of the total from 72 percent projected in January, while that for fibers has fallen to slightly over 14 from the 18 percent initially projected.

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## Penn Central Offers a Plan To Pay Debt

## Would Issue New Common Stock, Bonds

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, April 4 (WP)—The trustees of the bankrupt Penn Central railroad yesterday offered the first glimpse of their plan to begin repaying the railroad's thousands of creditors and stockholders.

Since June 21, 1970—the day the Penn Central went bankrupt—the fate of the creditors and stockholders has remained uncertain. And yesterday's announcement from the railroad's four trustees, contained in a report to the federal court overseeing the bankruptcy proceeding, clearly opened up a tiny number of the unanswered questions.

The trustees proposed creating \$2.5 billion worth of new common stock and long-term debt—\$1.4 billion in stock and \$800 million in mortgage bonds. These securities would be issued to the current creditors and, if possible, to the shareholders of the railroad to replace their existing securities.

What remained unclear was how much creditors (or shareholders) could expect to receive on their original investment in the new securities.

For example, if a bank—or a pension fund—had Penn Central bonds worth \$100, would it receive new bonds worth \$100, or \$50 or \$25? Or, would it receive new common stock?

In the 21 months since the declaration of bankruptcy, the railroad's creditors and shareholders have not been receiving any payment from the Penn Central. Bankruptcy allows the carrier to suspend these payments—and payments for local taxes—during a "reorganization" that permits the railroad to scale down its debts and increase the efficiency of its management.

The main source of confusion in calculating the extent of compensation for creditors and stockholders, the trustees said, is determining the exact size of the Penn Central's debt.

According to the Penn Central, the trustees have isolated at least \$1.6 billion worth of debts, including \$762 million in secured loans and \$314 million in unsecured loans.

But, a spokesman said, "there is also an undetermined amount in contingent liabilities"—debts that the railroad might or might not have to consider in issuing its new bonds and common stock.

The main items here, he said, are mortgage loans secured by railroad lines that are under long-term lease to the Penn Central. More than 50 percent of the Penn Central's \$1,000-million system consists of these leased lines, according to the spokesman. If the railroad decides to continue to use these lines it will be obliged to refund the mortgages.

(Although some of the lines undoubtedly will be retained, many miles may be abandoned; the railroad has suggested eliminating up to 9,000 miles of track.)

At the time of bankruptcy, there were 24.1 million shares of stock outstanding. The stockholders always are last in line to receive the repayment in a bankruptcy proceeding, and, if the other creditors' claims come close to \$2.3 billion—or exceed that total—the shareholders conceivably could receive little or nothing.

Technically, the railroad has only one shareholder—the Penn Central Co., a parent holding company that held all the stock in the railroad. But it is the shareholders of this parent who stand to lose their investment.

The trustees proposed issuing the new bonds and securities in early 1972, but the success of their plan assumes that the railroad's financial affairs will have improved sufficiently so that the carrier will have generated \$319 million in income available for interest payments on the bonds and the possible payment of stock dividends.

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**Japanese Study Pipeline**  
TOKYO, April 4 (AP-DJ)—Japanese members of the Japan-Soviet Economic Committee said today that they have agreed to send a mission to the Soviet Union in early May to study proposals to build a pipeline from the Tyumen oil field in Siberia to the Sea of Japan.

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## Glamour Issues Pace Recovery

By Vartan G. Varian

NEW YORK, April 4 (NYT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied early this afternoon to turn a losing session into a winner as several big-name glamour issues led the recovery parade.

Corning Glass Works jumped 1 1/2 to 227 1/2 on the strength of record sales and profits for the March quarter. It closed at its best price of the year.

International Business Machines, which reached record levels for the second day in a row, added 3 1/2 at 389 after trading at a pinnacle of 389 1/2.

There was no specific news to account for the market's sudden turnaround. At Corning Glass, an official had noted: "We are greatly encouraged by the improvement in the company's business."

As for IBM, it was fulfilling some earlier predictions of analysts. Two months ago, Argus Research Corp. had stated: "We expect the stock to break into new high ground in 1972." Argus said it believes that "IBM can maintain its historic 15 percent growth trend into the later 1970s."

Dow Gains 2.49

The Dow Jones industrial average, behind by 3 points at noon, ended with an advance of 2.49 at 943.41.

Technicians viewed as a favorable sign the upswing in volume that accompanied the turnaround.

**Phillips North Sea Find**  
Phillips Petroleum, operator in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea for a multi-company group, has found significant amounts of high-gravity crude oil in the Torshov field. W. F. Martin, Phillips president, reports. The well flowed at rates up to 3,860 barrels of oil a day from various zones. "We believe the well would flow at a rate of about 10,000 barrels of oil daily if all zones in the 700-foot-thick gross pay section were producing together," he said.

**Akzo Streamlining**  
Akzo of the Netherlands plans to accelerate the streamlining of its fibers and chemical divisions because of continued poor market conditions due to worldwide overcapacity and rising costs. The company gave no details, but labor sources report that the measures are likely to include massive dismissals in Enka-Glanston, its fibers group, which employs nearly half of the concern's total workforce of 100,000 in Holland, Belgium, West Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

**Japanese Jets**  
Japanese industrial firms have signed a contract to supply 48 Phantom jet fighters valued at \$6 billion yen (about \$311 million) to Japan's Air Self-Defense Force. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries is the prime contractor for Japan's version of the Phantom, being built under license from McDonnell Douglas Corp. Mitsubishi is to produce the airframes at a cost of 47 billion yen and is responsible for assembling the fighters with engines and other parts. The engines are to be produced by Ishikawajima-Ha-

**U.S. Auto Output**  
U.S. auto makers plan to build about 770,000 cars in U.S. plants this month, up about 3.6 percent from a year earlier. The April goals are generally in line with original schedules for the second quarter, which call for robust but not record-setting production. Production is expected to rise 1.8 percent at General Motors and 12.3 percent at Ford. Chrysler's output will be down 1.5 percent from the year-ago month while American Motors expects a 4.5 percent decline. Second-quarter production schedules call for about 2,433,100 cars, up 4.2 percent from a year earlier. The schedules are buoyed by record output plans at GM and a strong Ford schedule. Since original targeting, Chrysler has slightly enlarged its plans.

**Nissan Rotary Engine**  
Nissan Motor of Japan says it will unveil its rotary engine car this fall and hopes to begin marketing it by late 1973. Nissan obtained licenses for the Wankel engine last October.

**Bank Leasing Unit**  
Manufacturers Hanover Corp., holding company parent of the big New York bank, plans to form a leasing affiliate which will deal in "middle-market" leases involving any personal property which is leaseable, according to chairman Gabriel Hauge. He mentioned business aircraft, small or medium-sized computer systems, machine tools, heavy industrial equipment and construction equipment as items that might be leased.

**More U.S. Banks Lift Prime Rate to 5%**  
NEW YORK, April 4 (AP-DJ)—The Bank of America raised its prime lending rate today to 5 from 4 3/4 percent. The move was followed by Crocker National Bank, bringing most of the major East and West Coast banks into line.

**Chase Manhattan, Bankers Trust and Mellon National** raised their rates to 5 percent yesterday.

New York's Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. is one of the few major banks holding at the lower rate.

The Bank of America said today that "continued firming in short-term interest rates coupled with a confirmation of broadening loan demand make it necessary to adjust our base lending rate."

**Company Report**  
Corning Glass  
First Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 166.79 141.95  
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Airbus 7-1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2	90 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2
Airbus 7-1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2	90 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2
Airbus 7-1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2	90 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2
Airbus 7-1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2	90 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2
Airbus 7-1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2	90 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2
Airbus 7-1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2	90 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2
Airbus 7-1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2	90 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2
Airbus 7-1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2	90 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2
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## Owners Reject Players' Latest Offer

## Baseball's Opening Strikes Out

(Continued from Page 1)

possible for a settlement to emerge from tonight's meeting.

The players' new proposal involved no additional money, but a 10 percent increase in the \$11,000 per club they had asked for earlier.

Rather, Miller proposed that the surplus earnings generated by the pension fund be used to compensate for the 17 percent cost-of-living increase the players feel has distorted the pension plan. This surplus would amount to slightly more than \$1 million, Miller said.

Explaining the rejection, Gabein said: "Our committee said, it was an imprudent approach to the problem."

## No Meetings Set

Gabein said he and Miller had no other meetings scheduled. "I won't have any further contact with him before the (owners') meeting and I don't know what contact I'll have with him after that," Gabein said.

Asked if the situation looked as if the strike would be a long one, he said, "I'm afraid you're right."

Miller, who agreed that the strike could be lengthy, said the owners' rejection clearly showed the real issue in the dispute is not the money but the owners' desire to "punish the players."

"The owners are not intent on making the players eat dirt," Miller said. "I will let the players know that the owners are insistent that the players bend down and kiss the shoes of the owners. The owners have now taken on the full responsibility for prolonging the strike right into the season. I think the owners have miscalculated grievously."

In detailing the players' new



Marvin Miller, right, the executive director of the Major League Baseball Players Association, talks with Jim Brewer, Los Angeles Dodger player representative.

proposal, Miller said they would accept the \$400,000 the owners have offered to cover the increased costs of the health benefits part of the agreement, that expired at midnight last Friday.

That brings the owners' total annual contribution to \$5,940,000.

In addition, the players proposed that the surplus from the pension fund for the contract year be applied to pension benefits, which the owners had refused to increase.

The surplus, Miller said, was created by higher interest rates,

overestimating the funds needed for permanently disabled players and overfunding of the plan because of players who did not play long enough (four years) to qualify for a pension.

The key to the surplus is the interest rate on the \$44 million invested with the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

## No Sympathy

NEW YORK, April 4 (UPI).—The striking players generally received little sympathy from former stars.

Rip Sewell, famed blooper-ball pitcher for Pittsburgh in the 1960s, said at his home in Plant City, Fla.:

"I think it's ridiculous to even think about a strike." Sewell, 64, receives a baseball pension of \$216 a month.

"First they (the players) want a hamburger and they (the owners) give them a hamburger," Sewell said. "Then they want a filet mignon and they gave them a filet mignon. Then they want the whole damn cow and now they got the cow, they want a pasture to put him in. You just can't satisfy them and I have no sympathy for any of them."

Former Brooklyn Dodger star Jackie Robinson strongly supports the strike.

"I congratulate the players. It's high time they stood up in this manner," Robinson said.

"The owners are going to respect the ballplayers a little more."

"The average ballplayer doesn't spend more than five or six years in the majors, and they want to get something so their future is secure."

The fans will recognize that the ballplayers aren't like people who sit behind a desk. They may make big money for a few years, but Uncle Sam takes a big chunk of that, and then they're out of baseball," Robinson said.

## No Help to Oldtimers

Most of the oldtimers never made anything near the average salaries pulled down by major leaguers of today. Some of them have begun drawing their pensions at fixed rates, so any improvement in the pension won't benefit them any.

(Robinson draws about \$250 a month.)

Enos Slaughter, now baseball coach at Duke University, said the owners should "hire minor leaguers and keep the game going ... I think the players are biting the hand that feeds them."

Under the rules of the pension plan, Slaughter's stipend was frozen in 1966 when he turned 50 and began to collect it. He did not share in the higher benefits which began in 1967, nor will he realize anything from the current negotiations.

But Bobby Richardson, an all-star second baseman for the Yankees until 1966, has not started to collect, so the players are, in effect, negotiating for him. Richardson, however, would not have struck, he said in Funder, S.C. He is baseball coach at the University of South Carolina.

Rep. Wilmer (Vinegar Bend) Mizell, R., N.C., a pitcher with St. Louis and Pittsburgh until 1962, said: "It's time the players and the owners realize that baseball belongs to the little leaguers, the high schoolers and the fans."

Mizell said baseball's continuing status of exemption from the anti-trust laws could not be helped by actions such as the strike.

## The Strike

Even as the clouds gathered, Fred Stearns, president of the Pittsburgh club, was making statements that would win him immortality as the Charley Finley of his day. "They will play in Pittsburgh," he said of Deacon White and Jack Rowe, "or get off the earth."

The breaking point was reached Nov. 5, 1969, when the Brotherhood seceded from the National League and formed the Players' League. A manifesto reviewing relations with the National League was addressed "To the Public."

"There was a time when the league stood for integrity and fair dealing; today it stands for dollars and cents. Once it looked for the elevation of the game and the honest exhibition of the sport; today its eye is on the purses. Men have come into the business for no other motive than to exploit it for every dollar in sight."

"Players have been bought, sold or exchanged as though they were sheep, instead of American citizens. 'Reservation' became another name for property right in the player. By a combination among themselves stronger than the strongest trust, they (the owners) were able to enforce the most arbitrary measures, and the player had either to submit or get out of the profession. Even the disbandment and retirement of a club did not free the players from the octopus clutch, for they were then peddled to the highest bidder."

A majority of the press sided with the Establishment. Henry Chadwick of The Brooklyn Eagle called the players "ingrates," "seceders" and "men without principle, who knew not how to keep their words and had no sense of shame." O. P. Caylor referred to them in the Sporting Times as "drunken knaves who would be idling on street corners but for the opportunity the National League owners opened for them."

Now, Four Score Later...

One paper described the members of the Brotherhood attending a meeting wearing fur-lined overcoats, silk hats and patent leather shoes with \$5,000 brilliants in their scarves, carrying gold-headed canes and smoking Rosa Perfection at 25 cents apiece but wearing no gloves because it would be difficult to pull them over the "flashlights" on their crooked, broken fingers.

"Don't mistake them," wrote this paragon of journalistic honesty, "for the poor, miserable, overworked, underpaid, haggard, starving slaves of the League tyrants. Nor is it a meeting of the Vanderbilts, Goulds, etc.; it is but a gathering of the Brotherhood men."

The strike and the Players' League lasted one year. Spalding was the general who won the war, but his report should be required reading for all baseball owners today: "Not in the 20 years' history of professional club organizations was there recorded such an exceptional season of financial disaster and general demoralization as characterized the professional season of 1890."

ALPINE SKIING—At Cortina, Italy, the Alpine Skiing World Cup was won by the Italian team. The second place was taken by the Austrian team, and the third by the Swiss team.

BOXING—At Berlin, Lother Abend, West German junior lightweight champion, won the world title by defeating the Polish champion, Janusz Walicki, in the second round.

## Glasgow's Rangers, Celtic Get Road Tests

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, April 4 (UPI).—The European tournaments now move towards crescendo as the first leg semifinals take place tomorrow in all three competitions.

A peculiarly interesting twist is given by the fact that the two great Glasgow clubs, Celtic and Rangers, will play the two sides they met in the final of their respective tournaments in 1967. Celtic plays Internazionale of Milan whom they beat in the European Cup final that year in Lisbon, while the Rangers meet Bayern Munich, who defeated them in extra time in the final of the Cupwinners' Cup. Tomorrow, both Glasgow teams play away.

Celtic is glad that this is so; it prefers knowing what it has to achieve in the home tie. It history is anything to go by, it will play a heavily defensive game as it did in the same competition in the same San Siro ground a few years ago, against Milan. These tactics might be ill advised. Inter, certainly, will be committed to a game of attack, but its showing in the two quarterfinal matches against Standard de Liege suggests that its once dangerous forward line is rusting.

True, Sandro Mazzola, its chief motivator, is in excellent form, but the tough little center-forward Roberto Boninsegna appears for the moment to have lost much of his drive, while on the right wing, the Brazilian Jair is not the man he was under a decade ago. Indeed, Inter has taken to substituting him with the lively Pelizzaro.

Johnstone Back

For Celtic, the splendid news is that little Jimmy Johnstone, their red-haired, irrepressible under-right, has recovered from chickenpox and is back again. The side's recent results have been uneven and their manager, Jack Stein, would be the first to admit that Celtic is still in a state of transition. But the cool head of Bobby Murdoch, triumphantly back in form in midfield, and the threat of the two young strikers, Kenny Dalglish and Lou Macari, gives them a chance. Inter, though, has the edge in experience.

The Rangers, in Munich, will no doubt play as negatively as they did in the first leg of their tie against Torino, with three center-



HEAVY POUNDING—Jose Mannel Ibar (Urtain), left, and Joe (King) Roman batter each other in heavyweight bout in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Roman won 10-round decision.

## Urtain Leaves Europe And Bows to Unknown

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 4 (AP).—Jose (King) Roman, 24-year-old Puerto Rican heavyweight, won a unanimous ten-round decision over European champion Jose Manuel Ibar (Urtain) at Hiram Bithorn Stadium here last night.

The fight was close during the first four rounds, when Roman suffered a cut over his left eye from a butt. From then on, although bleeding for the rest of the fight, the Puerto Rican took control and opened a cut on Urtain's right cheek in the seventh round.

The two judges scored the fight 98-93, and 97-93, and referee Waldemar Schmidt had it 99-94—all for Roman. A crowd of 12,000 saw the bout, Urtain's first outside Europe.

Roman slugged it out with the powerful-hitting Spaniard and came out the better in most of the infighting, although there were no knockdowns.

After the bout, Urtain, who has 30 knockouts, could do nothing with the Puerto Rican, who was never in trouble.

Roman weighed 192 pounds and Urtain 196.

## Quarry to London

LONDON, April 4 (UPI).—Jerry Quarry and Larry Middleton, two

American heavyweights who have wrecked Britain's best, meet at Wembley on May 9, promoter Harry Levins said today.

Californian Quarry destroyed British heavyweight champion Jack Bodell in 63 seconds last November, and Middleton, from Baltimore, Ohio, beat Joe Bugner and Danny McAlinden during the last four months.

At a meeting in Amsterdam March 20, representatives of the chess federations of the Soviet Union, the United States, Yugoslavia and Iceland, and the two players, reached agreement on the procedure for the 24-match series.

## Angry During Practice Round

From Wire Dispatches

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 4.—Lee Trevino returned to the Masters golf tournament for the first time in three years yesterday and immediately got into another squabble.

Trevino, reigning U.S. and British Open champion, had skipped the Masters the past two times because he claimed he "couldn't play the course," but returned this year. "I hurt only to myself. It was a stupid thing to do," Trevino had said.

## Ticket Battle

Next, Trevino got into a battle because five tournament tickets he bought did not cover practice rounds. Tournament play begins Thursday.

"If they won't let the people I gave those tickets to in for the practice rounds, I just may pack and leave," Trevino said.

"When I bought those tickets I assumed they covered the whole week. I didn't question their cost. If they wanted more money, I would have paid it."

Then Trevino, who was in the middle of a practice round, turned to a tournament official and said, "The money is what counts, isn't it?"

## Not Money Matter

"No," replied the official. "The tournament tickets are sold out and we like to give other people a chance to see the practice rounds." Trevino received special passes to cover his friends until Thursday.

Jack Nicklaus, the Masters' favorite, wasn't at Augusta National yesterday. The three-time Masters champion practiced here last week, passing up the \$300,000 Greensboro Open, but left Sunday for a two-day visit to his Florida home.

"This course favors the long-ball hitter like Nicklaus more than ever," said 1970 Masters champion Billy Casper. "The course is playing about 25 yards per hole longer because of the thick, wet grass and the greens are as fast as I've seen them here."

ABA Stars Top Chaps To Lead Playoff, 2-0

SAIT LAKE CITY, April 4 (UPI).—The Utah Stars defeated the Dallas Chaparrals, 113-107, last night in an American Basketball Association Western Division playoff game to take a 2-0 lead in their best-of-seven series.

Willie Wise led Utah with 36 points, while Donnie Freeman hit 36 for the losers.

## Final NHL Scoring

Esposito, Boston ..... 66 67 132  
Ort, Boston ..... 37 30 117  
Battelle, N.Y. .... 46 63 109  
Bedford, N.Y. .... 37 30 108  
Gilbert, N.Y. .... 43 54 97  
P. Mahovich, Mont. .... 43 52 95  
S. Hull, Chi. .... 38 43 81  
Couturier, Mont. .... 41 36 77  
Bryce, Boston ..... 32 51 83  
Glaske, Phila. .... 35 48 83

Match Still in Doubt  
Fischer Says Yes To Chess Terms

AMSTERDAM, April 4 (UPI).—American chess challenger Bobby Fischer has withdrawn his objections to the money terms offered by Belgrade as one of the sites for the world chess title match, a communiqué from the International Chess Federation said today.

The communiqué said Fischer's acceptance came in a telegram from the U.S. Chess Federation today.

The FIDE announcement confirmed that "today we received the cable to Belgrade asking if they are willing to resume their preparations."

But the match still was in doubt because the Belgrade organizers of the match said they had no reason to reconsider their decision to cancel preparations for the championship.

In a cable to FIDE, the Yugoslav Chess Federation said: "We have no grounds to reconsider our withdrawal from the organization of the match June 22 to July 18." The Belgrade chess officials said, however, that the match would go ahead as scheduled if the Belgrade organizers received an assurance from FIDE that Fischer would not change his mind again.

FIDE also proposed that a representative of the U.S. Chess Federation visit Belgrade next week to discuss the problem.

## Deadline Reached

Fischer had until today to accept the financial terms offered by Belgrade and Reykjavik, for his title match against champion Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union.

At a meeting in Amsterdam March 20, representatives of the chess federations of the Soviet Union, the United States, Yugoslavia and Iceland, and the two players, reached agreement on the procedure for the 24-match series.

The first 12 matches were to be played in Belgrade starting

June 22 and the last 12 in Reykjavik. The total prize money is \$139,500, of which the winner would receive 62.5 percent and the loser 37.5 percent.

Fischer later told the organizers he wanted a percentage of the proceeds from television and movie rights in addition to the prize money. Belgrade then said it was stopping its preparations.

On March 31, FIDE told Fischer he would be disqualified if he did not accept the financial terms set in Amsterdam by today.

"So this year we've all got to think, 'Let's get ourselves greased and oiled for the playoffs!'"

Boston which finished first in the NHL's East Division this season, has worked hard to avoid a repeat of last year. Its first-round opponent in the best-of-seven series is the Toronto Maple Leafs.

The other East playoff pits New York against Montreal.

In the West, it's the Chicago Black Hawks against the Pittsburgh Penguins and the Minnesota North Stars play the St. Louis Blues.

"We'd be very foolish if we thought we could sit back, relax and wait for the playoffs to start, then go out and play good hockey right away," Westfall said.

"We found out we just can't throw our uniforms at them," Fred Stanfield added. "They caught us looking last year; they won't do it again."

Concerned About Defense

"We're better prepared for the playoffs this year," said Bobby Orr. "We have more experience."

Westfall said the Bruins must shore up defensively for the playoffs. "I'm not talking about the defensemen and the goal-tender alone," said the 11-year pro. "I mean we must play better defensively as a team where we've shown some weaknesses in the past."

"The most important thing in playoff hockey is how much you allow the other team."

Stanfield was more basic in his theory. "The team that capitalizes on mistakes will win the playoffs."

Westfall said playoff preparations boil down to one factor—self-discipline. "Collectively the guys have to think winning hockey. We should use positively anything that happens to us in the playoffs," he said.

## Positive Thinking

"If we're lucky enough to win the second series in four games, for example, and have to sit out a whole week waiting for the finals, we should then figure we can use the time to rest and allow players' injuries to heal. We must think positively."

"There's a lot of hockey to be played yet. But it's got to be a lot less time for a team to play the way we're going to play it—against a fourth-place finisher—than for Montreal and New York who must face each other. So we're going to have it—I don't like to say easier—let's say less tough than some of the other teams."

Richey, Orantes In Quarterfinals In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, April 4 (UPI).—Top-seeded Cliff Richey of San Angelo, Texas, defeated unseeded Marty Mulligan, an Australian living in Italy, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2, in the men's singles quarterfinals of the South African Open tennis championships today.

Third-seeded Manuel Orantes of Spain advanced by beating Rhodessa's Andrew Pattison, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

In women's play, Gail Chanfreau of France, the No. 3 seed, defeated No. 6-seed Winnie Shaw of Britain, 6-0, 6-1, to gain the quarterfinals.

Women Angry

HOUSTON, April 4 (UPI).—The directors of the women's tour of the United States Lawn Tennis Association said yesterday the women would withdraw from the International Grand Prix if they were not given representation on the Grand Prix committee by April 15.

Gladys Heldman said the women were supposed to participate in a grand prize bonus pool, but committee members have kept many of the details of the pool, including the amount, a secret. She said the men's bonus pool is \$275,000.

The USLTA recommended Mrs. Heldman be named to the grand prize committee, but so far the ILTF has not asked her to join.

## The Scoreboard

ALPINE SKIING—At Cortina, Italy, the Alpine Skiing World Cup was won by the Italian team. The second place was taken by the Austrian team, and the third by the Swiss team.

BOXING—At Berlin, Lother Abend, West German junior lightweight champion, won the world title by defeating the Polish champion, Janusz Walicki, in the second round.

SOCCER—At Bangkok, Burma beat Thailand 2-0 in the Olympic tournament final in Munich.

HORSE RACING—At Hot Springs, Mo., a 3-year-old son of Candy Spots, captured the \$100,000-added Arkansas Derby. Paul Fuchs guided No. 12 Heat in a 1-1/4-length victory over Zass's Image in the 1-1/8 mile test. For La Scola's time was 1:16 4/5, a fifth of a second slower than the track record.

The victory came on the heels of an impressive triumph two weeks earlier in the \$50,000-added Louisiana Derby at New Orleans. No. 12 Heat has now won five straight races since December.

At New York, coming from out of the pack after rounding the stretch, Dan Patch won the \$37,000 Westchester Handicap at Aqueduct. Runner-up was the Hobson Farm's Times, with Native Royalty next in the one-mile test for older horses.

Angel Ochoaio rode Autobiography, who won by a length over Zebra, in the \$25,000-added Texas Derby at Arlington Park.

CYCLING—At Gosselies, Belgium, Rudi Verbeek, of Belgium, won the

third stage of the Tour of Belgium, a 208-kilometer leg from Waregem. Verbeek's victory gave him a lead for overall leadership of the five-day tour with compatriot Andre Dierckx.

FENCING—At Madrid, the Soviet Union defeated the under-23s world amateur championships with student Vladimir Pavlovich clinching the gold in the epee event. The 19-year-old Russian gained the only gold medal for a Western European country in the tournament when he won the men's epee final. Otherwise, all the prizes went to Eastern Europe. Arkadiusz Godel, 19, of Poland picked up the men's foil gold and Zoltan Pataky, 19, won the top prize in the women's foil.

This gave the Soviet Union a total of two gold, one silver and a bronze. Poland earned one gold and two silvers. France a silver and a bronze. Switzerland earned one gold and Italy and Romania won a bronze each.

BASKETBALL—At Antibes, France, Racing of Antibes defeated the Polish University all-stars, 90-73, in an Antares tournament game.

At Montbrison, France, France defeated Belgium, 71-67, in the fourth straight victory in the Tarn-et-Garonne tournament.

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